

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 13

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2150.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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**RUBBER
STAMPS**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

NO LONGER SUSPICIOUS

Armstrong Smith is Out
Of Danger.

THE QUESTION OF FREIGHT

Board May Prohibit Certain Oriental
Imports--No Island Ves-
sels to Leave Honolulu.

Widespread interest was manifested yesterday in regard to the announce-
ment that Armstrong Smith was a pos-
sible plague suspect. Despite the care
with which the official announcement
was made by Dr. Hoffmann, the news
proved a shock to the community and
especially to Mr. Smith's large circle
of friends.

Yesterday afternoon when the offi-
cial statement went forth that Arm-
strong Smith was no longer considered
a suspect case, the revision of feel-
ing was strong. The uneasiness which
prevailed underwent a change, and
members of the Board expressed their
undisguised pleasure that Mr. Smith
was out of danger.

Late last night Dr. Hoffmann made
the statement that Mr. Smith was not
a suspect case at any time, but that he
had a fever accompanying his attack
of bronchitis, together with a sensi-
tiveness in the femoral region, which
caused Dr. Hoffmann to take the wisest
course and place him under the usual
treatment for suspect cases. "The ser-
um did not do Mr. Smith any harm,
and under the circumstances may have
done him some good," said Dr. Hoff-
mann. "Mr. Smith has no fever at
present and is improving rapidly."

All the patients in the pest hospital
are convalescing and none can be said
to be in any danger from a relapse.
Hartmann's reserve strength is doing
wonders for him.

Yesterday's session of the Board was
attended by Minister Cooper, who oc-
cupied the chair in the absence of
President Wood, and Messrs. George
W. Smith, F. M. Hatch and F. J. Low-
rey.

Minister Cooper called the attention
of the Board to the fact that he was
acting as president in the absence of
Dr. Wood, and asked the Board to ap-
prove his temporary appointment. Upon
motion of Mr. Lowrey, seconded
by Mr. Smith, the Board approved the
temporary appointment by a unani-
mous vote.

The minutes of the previous meet-
ing were read, and upon some minor
amendments were approved.

Dr. Hoffmann entered at this stage
of the proceedings and after consulta-
tion with Minister Cooper, the latter
announced officially that Armstrong
Smith was not to be considered any
longer as a suspect case of plague;
and inasmuch as every precaution had
been taken by the patient the instant
he felt he was becoming ill, Dr. Hoff-
mann was of the opinion that Arm-
strong Smith was entirely out of dan-
ger.

The announcement called forth ex-
pressions of relief from the members
of the Board, one of them stating that
the news had lifted a tremendous load
from their minds.

Other Island Vessels.

Mr. Hatch suggested to the Board
that until word was received from
President Wood, either in person or
by messenger as to health conditions
on the island of Maui, all island
steamers should be held in the harbor.
Mr. Lowrey concurred in Mr. Hatch's
suggestion. Mr. Hatch then moved
that no vessels be allowed to leave the
port of Honolulu for island ports un-
til further notice. The motion was
seconded by Mr. Lowrey, and carried
unanimously.

Mr. Lowrey moved that the motion
be amended by excepting Oahu ports,
as they depend entirely upon Honolu-
lu for their supplies. It was moved
that the ports of Oahu be excepted.
Carried.

A request from Hackfeld & Co. was
received asking permission to bring
the steamer Nihau to the wharf to
load heavy lumber. As the Board had
already acted adversely upon similar
requests, the application was denied.
This will compel the steamer to hoist
the lumber from the water.

Mr. Bolte, of Grinbaum & Co., re-
quested permission to ship two cases
of matches to the other side of the is-
land, stating that the people were en-
tirely without lucifers at Heala and
other points. No action taken until
further information is obtained as to
the present storage place of the
matches.

Mr. Hatch brought up the question
of waste water from the relief camps
on Punchbowl and also on Vineyard
street. They requested the use of the
excavators to pump out their cesspools,
which filled up each day. Mr. Rey-
nolds explained that the Japanese in-
mates of the camps were constantly
bathing, so that a stream of water was
continually running into the cesspools;
the excavator could not begin to keep
the cesspools emptied under such con-

ditions, and he suggested that it would
be better to pipe the waste water to
the harbor at the end of Punchbowl
street. The proposition had been made
to run the waste water into the swamps
below the Punchbowl camp, but per-
mission had been refused. Mr. Hatch
moved the matter be referred to the
Minister of the Interior, as follows:

Whereas, it has been reported to the
Board of Health that the odorless ex-
cavators are unable to keep the cess-
pools at the relief camps on Punch-
bowl street and Vineyard street clear;
Resolved, That the Minister of the
Interior be requested to supply drain
pipe for said camps, of sufficient capac-
ity to lead off the water used for bath-
ing at said camps, to the harbor from
the Punchbowl street camp, and to the
Nuuanu stream from the Vineyard
street camp. Carried.

Question of Medicinal Wines.

Messrs. Schaefer & Co. asked for a
ruling of the Board on medicinal
wines, stating they wished to make a
shipment of that class of liquor to
Kauai, where it was greatly needed.
The Board's former ruling dealt with
alcoholic liquors, and it was thought
the wines mentioned should be classed
as permitted freight. It was moved by
Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Hatch,
that wines of European and American
vintage be added to the list of per-
mitted goods without respect to their de-
gree of alcoholic strength. Carried.

President Dole, who was present,
spoke of the plumbing regulations
which had been passed upon by the
Board, and called the attention of the
latter to a plumbing bill introduced in
the Senate and referred to the House
which had become pigeonholed. He
stated he had had conversations with
Messrs. Emmeluth and Nott in regard
to the bill and both gentlemen ex-
pressed themselves as satisfied with
it, that it was a good bill, which also
required plumbers to be licensed. "If
you cannot make this bill a regulation
of the Health Department," said he,
"the Board could recommend it to the
Legislature."

Chinese Vice Consul Goo Kim asked
for information relative to the inmates
of Camp A at the Kailahi detention
camp. These people had been there
since January 30th, the time they took
their disinfectant bath. No action was
taken, the Board desiring to be in-
formed by the superintendent of the
camp as to the quarantine periods of
the different stations.

A suggestion was made that Kailahi
camp be made a relief camp after all
quarantines have expired. It is pos-
sible that this course may be pursued.

Applications for Quarantine.

Applications from thirty-one persons
for leave to go into quarantine, in or-
der to leave for other island ports af-
ter the completion of the required quar-
antine, were received and discussed by
the Board. Mr. Cooper said he had
given permission for Messrs. Hyman,
Kaiser and Walker to go into quaran-
tine at Sumner Island yesterday.

He also suggested that a portion of
the drilled quarters be cleaned and
made ready for white people who de-
sired to go into special quarantine pre-
vious to departure for other ports. The
people could provide their own cots
and necessities; a restaurant was al-
ready established in the old barracks
building, and everything would be
very handy for them. A fence could
be erected so as to completely segre-
gate them from others now using the
drilled grounds. A report upon this
suggestion will be made by Minister
Cooper today.

Mr. Lowrey and Mr. Smith reported
they had made an inspection of the
fence around Block 19, but did not ap-
prove of the manner in which the cor-
rugated iron strips had been nailed to
the inside of the board fence. In their
opinion it was possible for a rat to
make its way over the top of it. There
were also five buildings near Fowler's
yard which had been condemned some
time ago by the Board to be destroyed
by fire, but as yet no instructions had
been given the Fire Department to
burn them. They suggested an order
be given to that effect.

About Oriental Goods.

Minister Cooper referred to import-
ations of Oriental goods, especially of
eggs packed in soil, or charcoal dust.
The Surgeon General of the United
States Marine Hospital Service had
given orders to the surgeons of that
service to destroy such goods where-
ver they found them. President Dole
said he was satisfied that if those food-
stuffs were shut off from importation,
the Chinese and Japanese could put
them up here just as well, and it would
in fact be the commencement of a new
industry.

Mr. Smith showed the Board an in-
voice from a shipping firm of Yokohama
to Alexander & Baldwin of this city
for 1,284 packages of goods which
were on the steamer Strathgyle. This
vessel left Yokohama for San Diego
via Honolulu on January 30th, and is
expected by the consignees any day.
Messrs. Alexander & Baldwin asked
that the Board prevent the landing of
the goods in Honolulu, and also to
order the ship to proceed immediately
to San Diego. The consignees stated
they had called the shippers via San
Francisco not to send the freight on,
but they replied that they had already
contracted to send it and therefore
could not comply with the cancella-
tion.

Mr. Hatch moved that the subject of
importations from infected countries
be referred to a special committee of
the Board. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the ques-
tion of the landing of Chinese and
Japanese provisions, or provisions
from any country where plague exists
be referred to a special committee, and
the invoice of the steamer Strathgyle
on the request of Alexander & Bal-
dwin that these goods be not landed be
referred to this committee. Carried.
Messrs. F. M. Hatch and F. J. Low-
rey were appointed as the special com-
mittee by Minister Cooper.

LUDLOW ON CUBA

Problems Before the
Government.

QUESTIONS OF SUFFRAGE

Danger of Letting Every Man Vote
Pointed Out by the Governor
of Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Brigadier Gen-
eral William Ludlow, who is now in
command of the Department of the City
of Havana, has acquired during a resi-
dence in Cuba, which commenced with
the opening gun of the war against
Spain: a year ago last June, an intimate
and intelligent knowledge of the polit-
ical conditions prevailing here. It is
likely that his department will, within
a few months, be extended to include
the provincial area as well, and there-
seems little doubt that General Lud-
low's services will be retained for this
wider field of usefulness by the admin-
istration. General Wood has expressed
himself as having a very high opinion
of General Ludlow's ability and tech-
nical knowledge, and has also expressed
great satisfaction with the results
accomplished in the city of Havana,
under General Ludlow's direction.
When asked as to his views on the all-
absorbing question of the Cuban fran-
chise in the approaching election, General
Ludlow said:

"In replying to questions of that
character, affecting matters of import,
which are naturally under serious con-
sideration by all concerned, what I say
must be taken as merely representing
my own views, as derived from per-
sonal experience, and in no manner are
they to be regarded as possessing any
official character or authority. They
are simply my private opinions."
"But," continued the general, "I cer-
tainly think the limitations of suffrage
should be drawn to exclude illiteracy.
The reasons for this seem manifold
and conclusive, whether from the his-
torical, the political or the economic
standpoint. Historically, we have an
opportunity of observing the conditions
existing in neighboring islands, where
the illiterate multitudes drive the de-
sires of the country along what are
apparently retrogressive routes."

Menace of Universal Suffrage.

"With universal suffrage in the is-
land of Cuba at this time I should con-
sider its future as a self-governing
community gravely compromised."
"The percentage of illiteracy can be
determined only after the data of the
recent census becomes available. It is
currently estimated at 75 to 80 per cent,
by no means an incredible figure, as
from recent data, the peninsula of
Spain itself, comprising 18,000,000
souls, contains 6,000,000 who do not
read and write. The Spaniards never
encouraged or furthered popular edu-
cation in Cuba, giving it a merely nom-
inal recognition, a course which can
be explained by their seeming indiffer-
ence to the matter at home, and partly,
perhaps, for the same reason, that be-
fore the war the southern planters dis-
couraged the education of the blacks
as tending to make them more for-
midable."

"The methods of administration of
the government of a country are the
exponent of its advance in civilization.
There can be no question that the vital
interests of Cuba depend upon the
intelligence, the orderliness, the
capacity and the integrity of those
charged with the responsibility."

"In my judgment, it would be a bit-
ter travesty of independence and a pro-
found wrong to Cuba were its destinies
to be now entrusted to its least in-
formed and, from the immediate view of
intelligent citizenship, the hopeless class
of its population. I have not the least
doubt that the majority of those sin-
cerely interested in the present and
future prosperity of the people would
concur in this view. The opposing view
is likely to be held by the huge major-
ity, whom this decision would exclude
from suffrage, and by those who desire
to control the tremendous power of the
ignorant vote to further their own ends
—individual or political."

Restrictive Qualifications.

"I should say, then, that those only
should have the right to vote and thus
indirectly control the conduct and fu-
ture of the island, who are able to read
a book or to receive and send commu-
nications in writing."
"A modification of the rigor of this
rule might be made. First, as a sub-
stitute for literacy, it might be held
that a man who has legitimately ac-
quired and owns \$500 or \$1,000 worth
of property could vote, and a further
exception be made of those who were
in fact and actively a part of the
fighting force of the Cuban army dur-
ing the late war. I should consider
these limitations essential, both for
the reasons previously stated and also
because, since, from my point of view,
education is the first requisite, every
stimulus and pressure should be ap-
plied to induce all inhabitants of the

island to acquire at least the educa-
tion of the primary school. The people
are extremely apt, and the acquisition
of that amount of literacy would cost
them little trouble if they gave it time
and attention."

"In this department it has been in-
dicated, for example, to the Rural
Guards that it would be well for them
to learn to read and write, both as a
preliminary to advancement in their
own service and as having a possible
bearing upon their future status. I am
informed that as a matter of fact they
are busily studying their primers and
rapidly acquiring at least a primitive
comprehension of letters."

Estimate of Population.

"The population of Cuba is current-
ly estimated at from 1,250,000 to 1,500,-
000, but this is little more than guess-
ing until the results of the census are
known, the last census being consid-
ered defective, and the subsequent data
as to deaths and immigration not
being matter of record. Possibly the
census may show 1,500,000 people; in
other words, a state larger than Penn-
sylvania with little more than the popu-
lation of Philadelphia, while capable
of supporting a population of 10,000,-
000 or 15,000,000."

"Do you think a majority of the Cu-
bans are in favor of the annexation of
the island to the United States?" Gen-
eral Ludlow was asked.
"Very few of the inhabitants of the
island declare themselves in favor of
annexation to the United States," re-
plied the general. "How many are in
favor of it would be purely surmise.
Any proposition to this end, if pre-
sented at this time, would, in my judg-
ment, be overwhelmingly voted down,
whether the franchise be general or
limited, as above indicated."

"The most important immediate
question before the responsible Ameri-
can administration at this time, as
may be inferred from what has been
said previously, is that of education,
inasmuch as the entire future of the
island depends upon the proper train-
ing and enlightenment of the children
of today, thus assuming a continuance
of the maintenance of order and re-
spect for authority, which has now
passed beyond the stage of uncertain-
ty."

Question of Self-Government.

"The next important question is the
organization of self-government in the
island—this to begin at once, and at
the foundations, and be confined for
the present to the organization of town
governments, based upon the voting
population."

"The sole method of instructing the
people in administrative matters of
this kind is to intrust to them the ac-
tual task and responsibility of doing it.
Theoretical instruction is beyond pos-
sibility and experience must be the
teacher, requiring a given community
to profit by its own mistakes by let-
ting it bear the consequences. If, for
example, a dishonest city treasurer be
chosen and the safe be emptied, let the
other officials go without their salaries
and the people suffer a certain measure
of deprivation in order to realize their
independent responsibilities and ac-
quire the conviction that they must se-
lect honest officials, other considera-
tions, personal or political, being made
subordinate."

"I have no doubt that if these prin-
ciples of administration, of education,
and of the gradual building up of the
sense of responsibility in the use and
enjoyment of the suffrage be pursued
persistently and without wavering or
variation, the people of Cuba will
rapidly acquire the art of self-govern-
ment and be able to manage their own
affairs as independently of exterior
control and guidance as the states of
the Union, which are legally and polit-
ically held to be free and independent
sovereignties."

Experience All That is Needed.

"I believe this because the people
have an unusual measure of intelli-
gence with a natural respect for author-
ity, notwithstanding that they lack the
usage of self-government and need to
acquire the habit of adhesion to gen-
eral principles of action, not permitting
subordinate issues to imperil the main
one, upon which must depend the per-
sistence and success of the adherence
to a given political line of conduct."

"I see no reason to believe that the
island of Cuba should not in course of
time have as orderly, as responsible, as
law-abiding and as serious a govern-
ment as any other country, whether of
her own accord, as a member of the
American Union, or independently
thereof, should such conclusion be
reached by the concurrence of those
concerned."

"I do believe, however, that this con-
dition cannot be reached immediately
or in the immediate future. The per-
centage of illiteracy should at least be
reversed, and time is needed to habitu-
ate those who enjoy the suffrage to the
instructive guidance and regulation of
individual self-control and respect
for continuity of administration."

J. D. WHELPLEY.

A Narrow Escape.

Yesterday while Captain Robert
Parker was walking along King street
on the mauka side, where the Austin
property is being demolished, an old
awning in front of one of the build-
ings fell directly over where the offi-
cer was walking. It was supported by
wires which kept it from falling to the
sidewalk, or the police captain would
have been badly hurt. The men who
were working on the building were
removing the iron roof, and the jar-
ring of the shack in the efforts to get
the roof off made the awning fall.
Captain Parker immediately rushed
upon the workmen, and placing the
foreman under arrest, charged him, at
the police station, with being a com-
mon nuisance. The case will be heard
in the Police Court this morning.

PLAGUE ON MAUI

Four Deaths Have Been
Reported.

ONE CHINAMAN SUSPECTED

Steamer Kauai Brought the News--
Dr. Wood Investigating--Mr.
Hons' Interviewed.

(From Monday's Daily).

Bubonic plague has reached the is-
land of Maui. The news of the outbreak
at Kahului was brought to Honolulu
at noon Saturday by the steamer Kau-
ai, and although the Board of Health
was apprised of the alarming fact in
the afternoon, it was thought best to
refrain from making it public.

A cigar box containing a securely
sealed culture tube in which reposed
the inguinal glands of a Chinese who
is now under suspicion at Ka-
hului, came by mail to the Board,
and upon the delivery of the important
package at the Health Department
Saturday evening, a microscopic ex-
amination of the contents of the glands
was immediately made by Dr. Hoff-
mann. The first slide showed the
presence of plague bacilli in large num-
bers, and an official announcement to
that effect was made.

President Wood accompanied by Dr.
Garvin left Honolulu for Kahului on
the steamer Kauai Saturday night,
probably arriving there early yesterday
morning. A thorough investigation of
the causes of sickness and the deaths
will be had, and an effort made to trace
the infection.

The Cases in Point.

So far as can be ascertained, four
persons in all have died under suspi-
cious circumstances at Kahului. Two
were Japanese and the others, Chi-
nese. When the Kauai left the island
for Honolulu one Chinese suspect had
been isolated and the places in which
he had lived or visited were burned.

Dr. Armistead attended all the pa-
tients, and although they died very
quickly after becoming ill, he did not
consult Dr. Weddick, the Government
physician at Kahului, until the Chinese
suspect was brought to notice. When
the development of the femoral gland
in the latter case was observed, it was
after the man had walked from Ka-
hului to Wailuku, from Dr. Armistead's
office. From Wailuku the Chinaman
went to a cottage in a rice field on the
Waihee side of the Wailuku mill, where
he spent the night. After his discovery
the physicians agreed that he was a
suspect and the cottage was burned.
This was on Friday last.

Kahului was immediately put under
quarantine and the Chinaman was
placed in an old shooting booth, which
has temporarily been termed the pest
house. A better place has been select-
ed in the sand hills back of Kahului,
where a permanent pest hospital will
be erected.

Steamers to Kihai.

The steamer Centennial with 2,000
tons of freight, mostly provisions ar-
rived at Kahului on Friday, January
9th. The authorities prevented the
ship from having any communication
with the shore and will send her to
Kihai to discharge.

All steamers will now go to Kihai,
and that will be made the supply point
for that portion of the island. The
wharf there is fully equipped with steam
hoisting apparatus and derricks, and
the Hawaiian Commercial Company's
railroad extends to within three miles
of the Kihai wharf. The road bed is
all graded between the track and the
wharf, so the rails can be laid there
within a few days and the landing will
then be connected with the plantations
on the other side of the island, name-
ly, Wailuku, Hawaiian Commercial,
Pala and Haiku. The Hawaiian Com-
mercial track touches the Kahului
railroad at points outside of Kahului
and connection can be had between Ki-
hai and the points named without go-
ing to Kahului.

The sugar from the plantations named
will doubtless be shipped by way of
Kihai for the present. The arrival
of the Centennial was timely, as she
has several tons of rice aboard; and if
communication between Maui and other
islands is completely broken off the
food supply is not likely to run short
for the present.

Maui Citizens Act.

On Saturday, February 10th, the citi-
zens of Maui, held a meeting at Ka-
hului, promptly passed resolutions in
regard to the fatal cases and delegated
Mr. George Hons to go at once to Ho-
nolulu on the steamer Lehu, chartered
for the purpose. The steamer arriv-
ed in the harbor yesterday morning
and the following letter was sent
ashore to the Board of Health:

Kahului, Maui, Feb. 10th, 1900.
Dr. C. B. Wood, President of the Board
of Health, Honolulu, Oahu.

Dear Sir: I herewith enclose you a
set of resolutions passed at a meeting
of the Health Committee and citizens
of Maui, held at Kahului this after-
noon.

I would respectfully ask your

(Continued on Page 2.)

TWO MORE SUSPECTS

Chinese Baby is Sick at Magoonville.

HAWAIIAN DIES SUDDENLY

May be a Plague Victim—Board of Health Session—Hospital Patients Improving.

(From Monday's Daily).

SUSPECTS YESTERDAY.

O Ah Choy, male Chinese baby, aged 2 years. Lies ill in residence at Magoonville, at the end of Queen street. Is suspicious, but will not be removed until further developments.
O Aluli, male Hawaiian, aged 35 years, died yesterday at Kaili district. When reported by Sub-inspector C. Hagen to the Board of Health the man was alive, but expired shortly after the message was sent in. Dr. Jobe, upon arrival, had the body removed to the morgue. Cultures were made from the contents of the glands, and the body was cremated. No official announcement of the cause of death has yet been made.

Since Saturday there have been three suspicious cases, two of which were deaths. A Hawaiian boy from Kaili was removed to the morgue on Saturday morning for postmortem. A microscopic examination of the slides did not disclose any bacilli; but it was considered wise to cremate the body, as the death was attributed to pneumonia.

The Hawaiian named Aluli, who died yesterday at Kaili district, was also examined at the morgue and cultures were made from the contents of the glands usually infected. The body was sent to the crematory.

In the case of the Chinese baby the physicians have merely classed it as suspicious and have not yet decided to remove the little one to the pest hospital. The femoral glands are apparently swollen, but nothing definite has developed in the case up to a late hour last night, to make any change in the classification.

At the pest hospital the patients are progressing favorably, and great hopes are expressed by the medical superintendent that they will soon be entirely out of danger. Mr. Hartmann keeps perfect control of his faculties and is cheerful at all times. No change for the worse has occurred in his case since his reception at the hospital.

Koalii, the Hawaiian, who was removed last week from the kerosene warehouse camp to the pest hospital, is still very weak, and the physicians are not willing to make any specific statement as to the character of his disease, until further outward signs become apparent. Although there are more than two hundred persons held at the detention camp awaiting a decision in Koalii's case, yet it will be necessary to hold them until the physicians can state definitely whether or not he has plague. For the present he is termed a suspect.

Board of Health Session.

Saturday's session of the Board of Health was attended by President Wood, Dr. Day, George W. Smith and F. J. Lowrey.

Little business was transacted, the afternoon being consumed in discussing several communications from the Government, and reading the minutes of previous sessions. At 4 p. m. the Board visited the corner premises at Emma and Beretania streets, but arrived at no conclusion as to their disposition.

President Wood read the report of Dr. Howard in regard to complaint of Goo Kim, Chinese Vice Consul, regarding the treatment of Chinese women at the Kaili detention camp. The doctor stated that at no time were the women exposed in presence of guards. The routine upon their entry to the camp had required them to strip and bathe in order to be examined by the physician.

Protests of the Japanese and Chinese Consuls against the reported proposition of the Board to burn personal effects with the merchandise stored in Aala warehouse, were read to the Board, having been referred to that body by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. They protested against the proposed 66 2-3 per cent valuation, as their people had not understood that personal effects were to be treated in the same class with merchandise. They also requested that the destruction be delayed until after the owners are released from quarantine. Mr. Smith moved that the President be authorized to reply through the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Board recommended the proposition with the understanding that 90 per cent of those who had property in Aala warehouse had signified their willingness to accept a settlement on such a basis, and that the proposition of the Board to pay 66 2-3 per cent on the value of the property was not intended to apply to personal effects. Carried.

A petition was read from several rice planters for permission to ship alum leather to the rice plantations represented by the petitioners. The leather was used for polishing rice and

was necessary. On motion of Mr. Smith, the petition was granted. A communication was received from the Finance Office in regard to the protest of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee against the storing of Oriental goods in the warehouse. The Minister of Finance stated that the goods on which duties are unpaid are now in the Government bonded warehouse; the remaining goods belong to private parties.

President Wood stated that some way of dealing with these goods should be adopted as a great quantity of it was perishable, and is rapidly spoiling.

The report of Mr. Crawley on the ditch near Twelfth wash-houses, accompanied by maps and recommendations for proposed improvements to put the place in good sanitary condition, was submitted by Mr. Smith. Mr. Lowrey moved that the recommendations be approved and the proposition be referred to the Minister of the Interior for execution. Carried.

The Board then adjourned in a body to visit the premises at the corner of Emma and Beretania streets.

The Lehua Helped.

It seems that the Lehua comes in for a greater share of glory in saving the Mokoli than has been accorded her. The Kaula had tried for several hours to get the Mokoli off the reef, but was unsuccessful. She had three lines on the stranded vessel. Then the Lehua came up and ran a line to the Mokoli. One of the Kaula's lines got foul of a rock and when the vessel tugged they were pulling against each other. The lashing of the rope that was fouled cut and almost immediately the Mokoli came off her resting place into deep water.

PLAGUE ON MAUI.

(Continued from Page 1.)

prompt attention to the same and an immediate reply.

"Mr. George Hons was unanimously chosen to go to Honolulu and present the resolutions to you. The S. S. Lehua is at our disposal and will be ready to bring whoever you may send here.

"Yours very truly,"

"D. C. LINDSAY, Secretary."

The Resolutions.

Whereas there have been five fatal cases of fever in the Kahului district that our physicians are in doubt as to whether it is pernicious malaria or bubonic plague, and there is still a more suspicious case on hand now.

Resolved that the S. S. Lehua be dispatched to Honolulu with request to the Board of Health there that one or more physicians who are conversant with bubonic plague and properly equipped to determine the nature of the case be dispatched immediately for Kahului.

D. C. LINDSAY, Secretary.

Tracing the Infection.

It is stated that the introduction of plague into Kahului was believed to be through the medium of Oriental freight which was shipped there from Honolulu nearly two months ago and left unopened until just before the Chinese New Year, the goods being mostly for the celebration of that festival. It is said the Claudine carried this freight.

Following on this theory, it is believed that the sudden deaths of the three sailors of the Claudine, two of them on the boat and one in this city, were due, in all probability, to plague. The third Claudine sailor was brought to the police station and a postmortem examination held. The man had suffered from a slight fever the day before his death and had gone into one of the valleys to obtain eucalyptus leaves for use as medicine. During the night he was attacked by a fearful headache and arose at 5 o'clock in the morning; at 7 o'clock he again took to his bed, the headache still raging, accompanied by fever, and shortly after expired. The postmortem developed only one feature which might have caused his death; two small globular lumps were found in the brain. Suspicion was afterward directed to the suddenness of all three deaths, which were, at the time, popularly attributed to kahalism.

President Wood is expected back from Kahului today and will probably be able to throw light on the matter.

George Hons' Statement.

An Advertiser reporter waited upon Mr. George Hons yesterday morning and learned the following regarding the situation and sickness on the island of Maui:

"During this month," said Mr. Hons, "there have been four sudden deaths amongst the Asiatics in Kahului; but until the day on which I left, no one considered them in the light of plague victims. Of course close examinations of all four were made by the physician, but not the slightest symptom of the pestilence was observed on any one of them and Dr. Armitage considered their death was due to a pernicious form of malaria."

"On Friday, however, a Chinaman developed suspicious symptoms, in the form of two swellings in the armpits, in addition to the manifestations observed in the previous patients; and shortly afterwards two more cases were reported."

"In view of the fact that none of the three physicians on Maui, Drs. Armitage, Weddick and McConkey, have had practical experience with bubonic plague, a meeting of citizens was called for the purpose of discussing the situation. It was decided to dispatch a representative of the people without delay to Honolulu, who after laying before the Board of Health all facts in regard to the matter, and also one of the swollen glands removed from the body of the sick Chinaman, should urge upon them the advisability of at once dispatching a physician, whose experience in the Honolulu trouble, would place him in a position to diagnose the disease to satisfy the Kahului people. The Lehua was thereupon chartered for the trip to Honolulu and I was chosen as the delegate to the Board of Health."

"The people of Maui are not at all excited over the affair, but in view of

the experience in Honolulu, they are naturally anxious to learn if their suspicions are well grounded. Whatever the disease may be, the people have it well in hand, as they immediately quarantined the district in which the trouble has appeared and a body of between fifty and sixty men have drawn a cordon round it."

"The trouble is confined to a row of Chinese shacks in Chinatown, Kahului, and occupied by about 350 seafarers. Of the four deaths, two were Chinese and the others a Japanese woman and her child. One of the suspect cases, a sick Chinaman, has been isolated in the old shooting range out on the sand hills, where a building to be used as a pest house is being erected. Upon its completion the man will be removed there and the shooting range building will be burned."

"The race course is being put into shape as a detention camp and everything that can be done toward isolating the Board of Health is being carried out by the Maui people, who fully realize the terrible nature of the plague and are determined upon drastic measures for its extermination, if their surmise is correct."

Asked if the people had any idea as to how the sickness was introduced, Mr. Hons said:

"About two months ago, before the Honolulu outbreak, a quantity of Chinese New Year's goods, was imported into Kahului from China by a Chinaman who runs a restaurant in conjunction with a store. These goods were not opened up until the end of last month, and it is a suspicious fact that within a few days after this Asiatic celebration, the trouble became manifest. I do not wish it to be understood that this is the correct solution of the cause of our trouble but merely mention it as a possible explanation."

"Maui people are unanimous in taking immediate action and I believe every man in Kahului and Wailuku has volunteered for any duty that may be assigned to him."

NEW IDEA IN PAPERS.

A Clergyman Will Show Editors How To Run a Daily Journal.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 25.—Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, to whom the Topeka Capital will be turned over for one week, beginning March 13, to run "as Christ would conduct a newspaper if he were on earth today," is confident of every success. Advance orders for extra copies of the edition and requests for advertising space are continuing to pour in. Mr. Sheldon will be in absolute control of the paper in its every department. Although he has always been opposed to writing for Sunday papers and has declared they should not be published the Sunday issue will appear as usual. In speaking of his plans he said:

"I intend to publish all the news, but I will present it in such a way as to be entertaining and interesting, without its usual accompaniment of blood-curdling details and trash, which appeal only to the passions of the readers. I will be at a disadvantage during my control of the paper, as I have never had any newspaper experience. I intend occupying my time between now and March 13 in familiarizing myself with the work, so that I shall not be totally ignorant of it. The time is undoubtedly ripe for such a paper, and it would succeed as well in Topeka as anywhere else."

TOPEKA (Kas.), Jan. 25.—The immediate and extraordinary response of the public to the announcement Monday morning of the Topeka Capital is indicated by the fact that Mr. Sheldon and the Daily Capital have been deluged with telegrams and letters from all parts of the country asking for information regarding the proposed plans for a Christian daily newspaper. Among the dispatches received yesterday was one from New York containing an order for 10,000 of each issue during the week. Another order by telegraph asked for 5000 lines of advertising space. The first subscription order, which came within twelve hours of the announcement of the plan in the press, was from Nebraska, for 100 copies of each issue. Sheldon said today that while he would receive no compensation for his services, it had been stipulated in the original understanding with the Capital Publishing Company that should the receipts exceed the expenses of his edition a large part of the proceeds would be devoted to missionary and philanthropic work.

AGAINST BUYING HOLLAND.

Board of Naval Construction Opposes Purchase.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Secretary Long today received from the Board on Naval Construction two reports on the Holland submarine boat. The Holland Company had offered to sell the Holland to the Government for \$165,000; to embody certain improvements in her and sell her for \$170,000, or, finally, to build two new and larger boats for \$170,000 each. Four of the members of the board united in a majority report favoring the rejection of the propositions, based on the fact that the company is now a delinquent in the case of the submarine boat Plunger, on account of which the Government has already paid \$99,716, with no likelihood of her completion in the near future. If the company makes satisfactory settlement for the Plunger, then the board will be willing to build one of the larger boats, but not to purchase the Holland.

The chief constructor submits a minority report, declaring that the majority did not give sufficient credit and encouragement to the enterprise of the company. He declares that the results obtained with the Holland were satisfactory, and, yet, in view of the small cost of submarine boats, the Government should accept the Holland and order two larger boats.

HERE IS A CHANCE TO DO SOME ONE A KINDNESS.

If the reader of this should chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of bilious colic he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Rheumatism

A slight indefinite pain in the joints is the first sign of Rheumatism. When you feel this warning sign take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and the progress of the disease will be arrested. This remedy acts directly on the blood and nerves and has cured hundreds of cases of rheumatism that have been declared hopeless by physicians.

See that the full name is on every package:

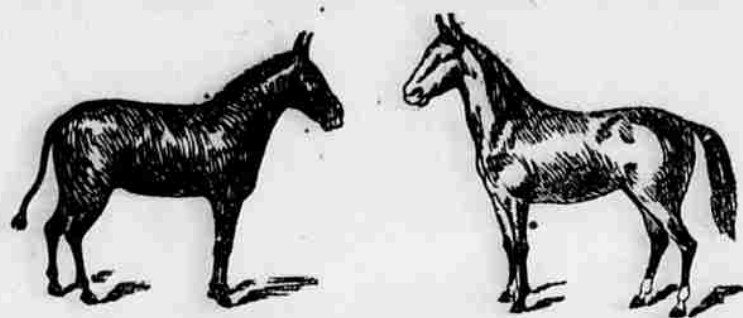
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

Mrs. Mary Bixton, of Barryville, Sullivan Co., N.Y. She says:

"About two years ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism. I suffered acute pain and much inconvenience. Physicians were unable to check the disease, and I was directed to a similar case, which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My son bought me some of the pills and the first box did me so much good that I procured another box and those two boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y.



Forty Head of Horses In First-Class Condition

Per S. N. CASTLE

FINE CARRIAGE AND BUGGY HORSES, LIGHT AND HEAVY DRAY HORSES, can be seen at our paddocks, corner Queen and Alakea Streets.

As we have a large shipment in transit, we are offering this newly arrived stock at extremely low prices.

For further particulars call at my office, on Fort Street, Club Stables Building.

G. SCHUMAN.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., LIMITED.

General Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles

Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager, Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,
FINE PLATED WARE,
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS,
(New Designs.)
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA,
(Something New.)
RICH CUT GLASS,
FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,
FRENCH CHINA,
GERMAN CHINA,
ENGLISH CHINA,
FIGURES,
BRONZES,
ORNAMENTS,
JARDINIERS,
LAMPS,
And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE BLOOD FROM all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Backhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark "BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
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The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

IMPROVEMENT

Minister Young's Timely Suggestions.

Growth of Honolulu Demands New Building Laws, New Fire Limits and More Wharves.

Hon. Alexander Young, Minister of the Interior, was interviewed on last Saturday afternoon by an Advertiser reporter, as follows:

Replying to your several questions regarding general improvements for Honolulu, and in particular the extension of the sewerage system to localities of importance outside of the lines taken in by the plans of Mr. Rudolph Herring, prepared for the Government in 1898, as well as all the localities covered by said plans, I have to say that in calling for tenders for the completion of the sewerage of Honolulu the Government is mindful of the need of extension beyond the limits covered by Mr. Herring's plans. We have, by the steamer Coptic, which sailed February 5th for the Mainland, sent forward plans and specifications inviting tenders for labor and materials separately; not only for the completion of the sewerage for Honolulu laid down in Mr. Herring's plans, but also to cover several extensions anticipated for outlying districts and for that made necessary by the remodeling of the streets in Chinatown.

Growth of Honolulu.

Honolulu is growing rapidly. Beyond a doubt the submarine cable connecting these islands with the Mainland, and which we will have shortly, will accelerate the increase of population to an enormous extent; so much so, in fact, that I believe there will not be accommodations for such influx of people unless the property owners of Honolulu bestir themselves. Hundreds of men and their families from other lands would gladly spend a part of each year on our sunny shores, if they could do so and keep in touch with the rest of the world meanwhile. The great waterway soon to be constructed across the mainland continent, for the accommodation of the commerce of all nations passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific and vice versa, when completed, will bring such an avalanche of trade and travel to our shores as will astonish even the most sanguine optimist of today regarding Honolulu's future.

The property owner who hangs back in the breeding, like a mule that does not want to go, may have the enjoyment for a little while of thinking that he is making the game; but finally he will find out that he cuts no figure in retarding progress. He will be dragged along by others equally determined, who keep their ears forward and never prove flinching in the onward march of public improvement. Vigorous and intelligent improvement clubs may do much to point out what is most needed throughout the city; and it is to be hoped that such may soon be organized in every district of Honolulu, composed of unselfish men, who will keep their course as much as possible away from politics and centered wholly on public betterment.

The Improvements Needed.

What is now wanted in Honolulu seems to me to be united effort on the part of the citizens for improvements on a gigantic scale, carried out on the most approved sanitary principles, bearing in mind that that which is not good is not cheap at any price. Let us therefore have the very best, even though it costs a good deal of money. We need better buildings, wider and better made streets and roads, and more of them, in both city and suburbs, for the present and increasing population and traffic of Honolulu. It will require large sums of money to accomplish this; but no town or city ever regretted judicious expenditures for such public improvements as roads, streets, and sewers.

All tracts in and around Honolulu unfit for human habitation on account of low level, should be improved, converted into parks and planted with suitable trees and shrubs. It has from time to time been pointed out by Mr. Allan Herbert, and others, that the stretch of low-lying land extending from Kalaheo to Waikiki on the sea beach, should be ditched properly and converted into a public park.

The poorer people should not be compelled, through their poverty, to make their abode in such unwholesome localities while there is room enough on more elevated lands. As a general thing the healthfulness of a city, taken as a whole, is only equal to the most unhealthy sections of that city, when trouble comes.

Property holders do not lose by spending money for good houses and best kind of sanitation; on the contrary, it is the most direct way to make property a paying investment. Besides, no property owner has any right to let his property become insanitary and a dangerous menace to the health of himself or his fellow-men; such should be an offense punishable by heavy penalties imposed by law.

Extend Fire Limits.

The fire limits should and must be extended much beyond the present lines. This extension, together with coming legislation, to regulate the kind of buildings to be allowed on any street, will do much to control the reconstruction of Honolulu, and in the long run benefit property owners and all concerned.

Coming events are today casting their shadows before them; and it is safe to predict, though Honolulu has at present only a population of less than 50,000 inhabitants, that the population in 1905 will be close to 100,000 and that in 1910 not less than 150,000 people will be domiciled within and around the city of Honolulu.

Honolulu harbor, that at one time seemed such a tremendous expanse of water that it would never be half used

by the craft from time to time occupying it, is now so completely congested that there is great difficulty in finding wharves for vessels to discharge their freight at, and scarcely room to lie in the harbor.

The Harbor Question.

Should commerce keep on increasing as it has done in the last few years, harbor accommodations will have to be quadrupled within the next ten years. There will be no difficulty in doing this, if the ways and means are forthcoming; and if the leading men of the city will look ahead and plan for extensions before we are utterly snowed under by the inevitable increase of commerce.

A dry dock also, which cannot be constructed in a few months, should be commenced at once. This should be of the most modern type and large enough to take the largest vessels afloat. This dock may be built by private enterprise or it may be a public undertaking; but the fact that it will be required in the near future stares us in the face and demands immediate attention.

All improvements in future should be of a substantial nature, wooden bridges occupying but half the width of the street should be replaced by stone or steel and made the full width of the streets, and the same policy should be carried out in all classes of improvements.

COAXING RAIN.

Interesting Experiments With Sulphuric Acid and Zinc.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 27.—Some of the fruit-growers and grain-raisers of the section of the country between this city and the Mexican line have become fearful that there is not going to be a sufficient amount of rain to save their crops and they are now endeavoring to coax the moisture out of the clouds. The last rain which visited this county, although assuming the proportions of a cloudburst in some parts of the back country, treated the Otay section very shabbily. The precipitation was not even half an inch there, while in the Escondido section more than five inches fell.

As the days and weeks went by and no more rain came, the crops all the while getting drier and drier, the residents despaired of having anything to show at the end of the season for their labor and toil, and thought that the third successive dry year was upon them. The crops planted in the red soil are still in excellent condition, but those in the dark soil are suffering considerably and unless given encouragement soon they will be beyond all hope.

With this condition staring the ranchers in the face one of their number suggested that experiments be carried on to produce the much coveted rain. The proposition was received favorably, the ranchers realizing that no harm could result therefrom and that perhaps it would be the means of their salvation. The method used by the Rock Island road in Kansas, which produced rain 130 times out of 200 experiments, was decided upon.

The money was raised by subscription for purchasing the necessary material. The experiment was commenced yesterday afternoon and it is to be kept up seventy-two hours unless the showers sought for arrive with less coaxing.

Two hundred pounds of sulphuric acid were purchased and 100 pounds of zinc. The chemical action of the acid on the zinc liberates immense quantities of hydrogen. Being much lighter than air, it ascends quickly to the clouds and by producing commotion there is expected to cause the precipitation which the thirsty earth needs. A thorough test is to be made and it is hoped that the section will be one of the ones to reap benefit from the scheme of rainmaking.

GENERAL MERCIER DEFEATED

Famous Enemy of Captain Dreyfus is Turned Down.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—General Mercier received an unexpected rebuff yesterday when the old students of the Ecole Polytechnique, which furnish a majority of the artillery and engineer officers of the army, met in the school theater to elect a president.

Amid great excitement the ballot was taken, the result showing only 200 votes for General Mercier against 1,000 for his adversary. Upstart and a free follower, General Mercier's partisans declaring that the ballot had been falsified. Tables and chairs were overturned and General Boissonnet, who presided, was hustled.

Eventually order was restored and a recount confirmed the defeat of Mercier.

The Unswept Trams.

A gentleman who made complete round trips on the trams yesterday to see if they were swept or dusted at the terminals reports that nothing of the sort was done. The driver sat while waiting and left his car to shift for itself. Astonished to find that Mr. Pain's orders were being violated in this way the gentleman asked the Advertiser to bring the fact to the manager's attention. He says further that he does not believe that the trams have been well swept since they resumed their service.

FOR THE BABIES.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

SUGAR MARKET

With Steady and Firm Upward Tone.

The Opposition to Reciprocity Treaties—The Future of Domestic Sugar.

The following is the sugar summary for February 10th, inclusive, furnished through the courtesy of Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co. and clipped from the latest circular of Messrs. Willett & Gray:

Sugar—No changes in the local market nor for export to Honolulu since January 24th.

Basis—Advanced Jan. 26, spot sale, 900 tons, at 4 7-16c, since which no sales reported, making net basis for Island sugar in New York Jan. 31, 4 7-16c; San Francisco, 4 1-16c.

Dry Granulated—Unchanged until January 29; advanced to 5.05c, making net price 5c.

London Beets—Jan. 24-26, 9s 7 1/2d; 27th, 9s 8 1/2d; 29th, 9s 7 1/2d; 30th, 9s 9 1/2d; 31st, 9s 9d.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Latest mail advices, under date of New York, Jan. 27, report the market steady and firm. Cane sugar will probably continue to be scarce, as Cuba and West Indies are reported to be holding off, in hope of reduced duties, as recommended by the President. It is reported that the receipts of Java sugar for the next six months will be about 125,000 tons less than for the same time last year.

London Cable—Advices report steady market for beet sugar at unchanged prices, and locally the market shows a strong undertone. Offerings continue moderate, as importers generally are indifferent sellers. London cable Jan. 27, quoted Java No. 15 D. S. 11s 3d; refining, 10s 6d; February beets, 9s 3/4d, against 9s 7 1/2d same date last year.

Statistical Position—According to Willett & Gray, total stock in all hands United States, four ports, estimated Jan. 24th, 175,819 tons, against 121,731 last year; total stock in Cuba, six principal ports, 17,800 tons, against 13,492 last year; total stock in all principal countries at latest uneven dates by cable Jan. 25th, 1,470,619 tons, against 1,433,441 tons; excess over last year, 37,178 tons.

The Australia arrived at 1 a. m., Jan. 31, and was ordered into quarantine for inspection, and up to the present writing we cannot learn that the passengers have been landed; neither have we yet received any mail by this steamer, but we understand that she had no sickness on board, and in all probability the passengers will be landed this forenoon, and undoubtedly the cargo will be delivered after the vessel has been thoroughly fumigated.

Willett & Gray.

Raw—The receipts for the week were rather increased, but that has not checked in any manner the strength of the raw sugar market. The quantity for sale was not large, and was readily taken at the basis of 4 1/2c per pound for 96 degree test for centrifugals, including Javas at 12s 3d c. i. f., equal to 4 1/2c duty paid. Muscovadoes were nominally quoted last week at 3 15-16c, and have since been sold within a very small fraction of that price. Larger amounts could have been sold if offered, but the available sugar for sale are limited at the moment outside of European production. Europe appears to be now looking to America for the probabilities of the future markets. As far as we can see, there is little reason to expect any return of the lower basis of prices recently prevailing, even for several months to come. A steadily improving tendency is now likely for the next two months, and if then a reaction occurs, as frequently happens during the spring season, prices are not likely to recede below the present basis.

Referring to our remarks last week regarding the bubonic plague in the sugar producing countries of Australia, Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands and Brazil, it is now reported that the plague has broken out at Rosario, Argentine Republic.

Hawaiian Exports.

The exports of sugar from the Hawaiian Islands were 1,008 tons for week ending December 30th, and 1,979 tons for week ending January 5th.

Opposition to Reciprocity.

The reciprocity treaties negotiated by the President and now requiring the approval of Congress before becoming effective, provide for reduction in duty of 20 per cent on sugar from Argentine Republic and 12 1/2 per cent on British West Indies sugars. The President recommends that Cuba sugar be admitted at the same reduction as may be granted the British West Indies sugar, and that the sugar and other products of Puerto Rico be placed on the free list. The home producers of sugars are fighting all these propositions, hoping to defeat any action which will make any change in the policy of protection, and, while not fearing much competition from the limited production of Puerto Rico, they object to the precedent of admitting free the sugars from that small island, having in view the probability of the attempt later on to admit Cuba sugar free. One of the Senators from Connecticut, where tobacco is produced, proposes a reduction of 20 per cent in duties on the products of Puerto Rico instead of free entry. The supporters of the President believe that free trade will be granted Puerto Rico at this session of Congress, after a long fight.

The sugar men are supported by producers of tobacco, wool, fruits, etc., in their opposition to the reciprocity treaties, especially to the Argentine treaty, which affects the wool interests, and, from present indications, that treaty is in danger of rejection, while the others, although less vigorously opposed, have not a clear road to ratification.



A FIELD BAKERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Providing Tommy Atkins with his daily bread is one of the problems that English officers have to face in South Africa. It is no easy matter to do this when the thousands of soldiers are good distances from the base of supplies. The illustration shows how it is done. The commissariat department carries a sufficient number of oblong steel ovens. When a position is taken the ovens are placed in a row upon the ground. A trench is dug in front of the row and hot coals are heaped upon the ovens, inside of which the loaf bread pans are placed. The bread is not always light and fine but it is wholesome and the soldier boys like it.

and the tendency is to delay action on them.

Future of Domestic Sugar.

The activity displayed in the extensive promotion of the beet sugar industry in the United States calls for more than passing notice. Reorganizations of existing corporations are being made and the stocks being dealt in on the street in anticipation of regular listing on the exchanges later on. It is perhaps well to call attention to the changing sentiment in favor of the safety of beet sugar investments by capitalists. It has been thought that the acquisition of Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines would count against this industry, but it now begins to be more evident from the progress of the discussion on the confirmation of the treaty that it will be many years yet before sugars are admitted free of duty from these countries, except as to Puerto Rico. Even if the duties were removed from sugar imported from Cuba and the Philippines, still it must be expected that export duties or production taxes on sugar would need to be assessed in those islands to pay the expenses of the local government. This would enhance the cost and prove to be some protection, at least, to the sugar produced at home. In the meantime the progress of the home sugar industries will cause them to become an important factor in all tariff legislation.

Europe Sensitive.

Europe is quick to respond to any improvement and demand from this side of the water, and our refiners have

been good customers the past few weeks, paying a very liberal advance for beet sugars. The total advance is not fully maintained, and with the opening of the rivers from ice in the interior of the continent, larger receipts at the seaboard may cause a freer movement and more desire to realize for a time at least. The temperature in Germany has lately moderated considerably. Our refiners are, however, likely to be steady buyers of beet sugars in the absence of any surplus of cane sugars available from the usual sources. Cuba hardly enters into the question thus far. While very considerable transfers of new crop sugars have been made to speculators, or otherwise, still the producers have hopes of more favorable arrangements regarding duties than those now in force and are disposed to wait events now transpiring in our Congress in this direction. This applies to Puerto Rico and British West Indies sugar, also. The delay in shipments of these cane sugars will also be felt in a continued demand in Europe from this country, particularly as the receipts of Java sugars for the next six months will be about 125,000 tons less than for the same time last year. The immediate future points to continued steadiness.

The Chinese Consul, Mr. Young Wei Pin, has received through the Board of Health \$191, amount donated by the Wailua Relief Organization, which has been given to the United Chinese Society for distribution among those who have suffered by reason of the plague.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

THE "HARVARD."

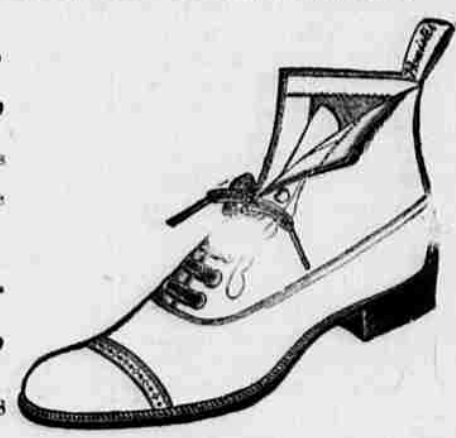
We stake our reputation on this make of SHOES. The world does not produce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S.

—LATEST—

"The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.



We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting, and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

.....LIMITED.....

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at FOUR DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

TUESDAY: FEBRUARY 13, 1900.

OUR SATURDAY SERMON.

(From Saturday's Daily).

The modest clergyman who is going to show the public, through the medium of the Topeka Capital, "how Christ would run a newspaper if He were on earth today," cannot be said, whatever his good intentions may be, to have cultivated a reverent spirit. As between the offenses committed against right thinking, good morals and good taste by the public journals and those committed by the clerical sensationalists of the "If Christ came to Chicago" and "If Christ went to Congress" pattern there may be a difference in degree, but not in kind. Indeed, we are not sure but that the editors who photograph the passing show of life, whether it be good or ill, do less harm to the religious community than the ministers whose colloquial familiarity with the attributes of Christ and their "fantastic tricks before high Heaven" in His name, dilute the essence and weaken the spirit of that respect for sanctity, without which religion becomes a mere ritual, or, worse, a social fad. It is well for such preachers that there is not likely to be a second coming in their day. If there were the newspapers might have to record a more unhappy fate for them than that which befel the money-changers in the temple.

That there are faults in the newspaper press which the regenerating force of Christianity might correct, we do not doubt. How the Founder of Christianity would proceed to correct them, no one—not even a Topeka pulpit—can say with any claim of knowing. Perhaps the first step would be to reform the readers whose views of what newspapers ought to be are shown in the kind they buy. But this is a question which no mortal can answer and which had better be let alone. We turn in the expectation of more profitable results to the coming labors of the Topeka clergyman who thinks he is qualified to represent the wisdom and omniscience of God in the field of Kansas journalism.

We shall expect the Topeka Capital, while the novelty of the new management is at its service, to be profitable. Advertisers will flock to it; everybody within the reach of the paper and many at a distance from it will desire to see the innovation. The test of whether the paper can find a staying constituency or not will come later, after curiosity has worn off, and what this results in must depend upon how surely the publishers meet a recognized popular want. If it is true that the public desires the moral essay in the place of the characteristic editorial; if true that it only wants the one-sided and imperfect picture of the world about us which comes of reporting the good and leaving out the evil; if true that the popular paper is to be the emasculated one, then the Topeka Capital, in demonstrating the facts, will give Journalism a new pace. Publishers are as solicitous as other business men to find what the people want and then to sell them the goods. They will watch Mr. Sheldon's work narrowly, and, despite his absurd and irrelevant pretensions, will do so in no mocking spirit. If he hits the right chord they will also strike it; although they will probably want him to demonstrate the value of his method longer than a week. Mr. Sheldon should be urged to give the world his conception of Omniscience in the editorial chair for a full month.

Meanwhile there is some chance that the regular editor of the Topeka Capital will occupy Rev. Mr. Sheldon's pulpit and endeavor to show, not how the Deity would preach if He were on earth, but what a man of secular education and good purposes can find to say about subjects of the greatest human concern. There will be something refreshing in that. The editor of the Capital may know little of theology, but he knows the world about him and is an adept at homely and practical advice. Unspooled by the adulation of women, unaccustomed to the enervating deference of the pew, so injured to criticism that he does not feel himself infallible, having small respect for things of no utility, this working journalist of parts ought to be able to make of the Sheldon pulpit a power that it could never get to be in the hands of its usual occupant. Even if this should not be the outcome of the experiment in hand, we may at least rejoice that the translated editor will find the opportunity to convince his congregation that the man who prints the history of one day is as clearly bound to set down the wrong with the right, the bad with the good, as is the man who writes the history of an age. What would Macaulay's history of England be without its fidelity to detail, which no one can read without a quail or a shudder? What would the

Old Testament be without its history of human failings and crimes? What a daily newspaper would be without them may soon be revealed at Topeka.

THE PLAGUE ON MAUI.

Though the people of Maui are in doubt as to whether the unfamiliar cases of fatal sickness among them are due to virulent malarial fever or bubonic plague, there is no illusion on the part of the expert bacteriologist of the Board of Health. Having examined the inguinal gland of a sick Chinaman of Kahului, Dr. Hoffmann decides that the man was a victim of Asiatic scourge. The part examined was alive with bacilli. As the five deaths of a suspicious nature present the same symptoms as those in the diagnosed case, it cannot be doubted that the plague has obtained a foothold on our neighboring island that makes the outlook forbidding.

The special fear is that the plague may make its way to the various plantations where so many thousands of Japanese are employed. Fortunately, these laborers are better housed, better cared for and better fed than the average coolie in Honolulu. They are in good shape, therefore, to resist the ravages of the disease, and they will be safeguarded in every practicable way.

Maui is a center from which Molo-kai, Lanai, Kahoolawe and Hawaii may be infected. The chief danger will come of steamer communication between the ports of Maui and the big Islands' ports of Kailua, Mahukona and Hilo, but this is a means of infection which the people on Hawaii will probably look out for.

While Maui people will have the earnest and very practical aid of the Board of Health—including the use of such serum as can be spared—their salvation will be largely in their own hands. Cleanliness, fumigation, the burning of infected houses, the cleansing of cesspools, the killing of rats—these are the cardinal points of their sanitary duty. In the ratio of their application to such measures will be their freedom from epidemic.

A COMPLETE SEWER SYSTEM.

The general argument for a sewer system does not need to be repeated here. It was thoroughly gone over before the present sewers were authorized. Everybody is informed, or is supposed to be, that no village, town or city can call itself healthful and sanitary until it has a sewer connection with every one of its inhabited structures. Here in Honolulu we are about to provide such convenience for most of the houses and stores, but we have not determined to extend them to all sections. The belief has prevailed in official circles that Honolulu could safely wait awhile longer for the whole thing. It was a mistaken view, as the conditions of the plague now go to show. That deadly visitation has supplied a special argument why we should make the sewer system complete and do it as expeditiously as we can.

This argument is scientific. The medical faculty are agreed that nothing preserves and nourishes the germ of the bubonic plague like the contents of cesspools. That is the reason why, in places where cesspools are permitted to exist, the pestilence breaks out at intervals after it is supposed to have been expunged. Oriental towns where sewer systems are unknown never get wholly rid of the black death. Rats are killed, streets cleaned, infected buildings burned, suspected ones fumigated, bodies cremated, exposed persons isolated. The plague thereupon disappears—but it does not leave for good. It merely conceals itself. A few germs lie imbedded in the cesspools; they multiply; rats that have survived the crusades or the progeny of such rats, catch the disease, and, behold! the bubonic scourge is back again. Kobe, for example, has suffered from the plague before, and will have more of it, and that city is a type of others.

Shall Honolulu also be a type? It depends upon whether we are wise enough to give the city so complete a sewer system that we may abolish and prohibit cesspools and all subterranean deposits of filth. The deadliest disease germs are now lodged under our feet. Undoubtedly they will find resting-places in the contents of cesspools, to reappear, if we do not, as soon as possible, empty these foul places, saturate them with disinfectants, and, by the means already described, cut off the principal source of future bubonic propagation.

There are those who already dissent on the score of cost, for every community has its penny wise and pound foolish. If Honolulu had put \$400,000 instead of \$257,000 into its sewer system and begun the improvement when the cholera epidemic taught the need we should probably have saved the million or so that the bubonic plague is costing us. Without cesspools in Chinatown it is doubtful that the black death would have made any headway here. Sewers saved Singapore and they probably would have saved us. If Honolulu continues on even a partial cesspool basis who knows but we shall have more pestilence in a year or two with another draft of a million or more

upon the financial resources of the island? If we are to talk about economy, let us make it true economy—that which expends a few dollars to save many. The ounce of prevention may be costly, but it is much less expensive than the pound of cure. Now let the ounce be bought and paid for. It is the only rational and economical way to deal with the emergency that confronts us.

PROPERTY TEST AND POLITICS.

It ought to be made perfectly clear to the Republican majority in Congress that the natives have not asked for the removal of the property clause in the voting franchise, however they might profit by it, but that the request comes from the white monarchists who want to organize them as Democrats and use them against the Republican annexationists of Hawaii.

These natives are in the voting majority when counted against the opposition of other whites than the Portuguese. If we can judge anything from their past attitude and the expressions of their newspaper organs, they are inclined toward the Democratic party, believing that the Democracy meant to restore their Queen but was frustrated by the Republicans. It is this sentiment that the white demagogues who used to breed the chief political scandals of the monarchy want to take advantage of to the detriment of those who are responsible for the annexation movement. Is this a conspiracy which a Republican Congress can afford to aid?

The property clause has two aspects that ought to appeal to Congress. It is intended on the one hand to give the Republican annexationists a chance in the Senate which will be denied them, by virtue of the free-for-all suffrage, in the House. On the other hand, it is designed to aid and foster the Americanization of this group. There is no American feeling whatever among the men who, by virtue of an aboriginal vote, would control the Hawaiian Legislature in case the property safeguard were dismissed. They would restore the monarchy if they could. Their instincts, prejudices, revenges, all are wrapped up in the Royalist tradition. With a Legislature composed of such men and their dupes the lightest word from Liliuokalani would go farther than the strongest adjurations of the Governor and the moral pressure of the best part of the body politic.

It may be from one point of view that the property test is un-American, but there will be precious little Americanism in the Hawaiian Legislature without it.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

The longer the people of Honolulu look at the conditions about them the more they are persuaded that a vast sum of money must be spent before this city can be put into a proper sanitary condition and the more they are determined to make the outlay.

The crying needs of Honolulu may be summarized as follows:

One. A complete sewer system with a device for flushing it with salt water, the system to reach every inhabited structure within the radius of the judicial district of Honolulu so as to meet the certain growth of the population in the next few years and to enable laws to be passed and enforced abolishing cesspools.

Two. A garbage crematory backed and supported by laws providing for the collection and incineration of household refuse and compelling regular delivery to the authorized scavenger, of such refuse.

Three. A public cemetery at a sufficient distance from the inhabited suburbs of the city to answer the probable requirements of the next fifty years. Also the prohibition of further burials in the old cemeteries, save in family plots, where sufficient room exists for interments.

Four. The construction of larger reservoirs in the Nuuanu valley, according to the plans now on file in the Department of the Interior, and the installation of filtering plants there and elsewhere, to assure water at all times that is fit to drink.

Five. The widening of streets that are too narrow and the projection of alleys through long business blocks and where practicable in the rear of such structures.

Six. The reclamation of lands which lie too low to be fit for habitation and the presence of which, within the confines of the city, promote malarial fevers and other diseases.

Honolulu not only needs every one of these improvements, but must get them. Otherwise the city will have to pay for recurring epidemics. There are, of course, other necessary improvements, such as the increase of harbor facilities, which is a Federal charge, but those we have listed take precedence on the ground that the first law of nations as well as of nature is self-preservation.

The financing of such a vast scheme of improvement must, of course, resolve itself into a bonded debt. The surplus now in the treasury may disappear before we are through with the plague; at any rate, what is left will not be enough to cover all

the projects we have enumerated. Bonds must come if anything adequate is to be done. San Francisco tried for years to get on without them and has now decided to build for posterity and let posterity bear part of the cost. In the case of Honolulu we may profitably do the like and at the same time, in the way of a contemporary benefit, put the city in sanitary shape.

Meanwhile anything that can be spared from the surplus for works of permanent sanitary value ought not to be withheld.

The plague serum, when applied in time, seems to be doing good work. Mr. Hartmann and others who are being treated with it are apparently convalescent. This result accords with the record of the serum elsewhere and prompts the hope that the rate of recovery from plague in this city may soon greatly exceed the rate of mortality.

Mr. A. W. Carter has lately become a trustee of the Bishop Estate. Judging from the vigorous way in which he has addressed himself to all sanitary measures during the time of the plague, we think he will prove a useful accession to the board. Mr. Carter may be lone-some there, for his colleagues have not so far permitted the battle with the plague to sweat them much, but he will be pretty sure to set a sturdy example in well-doing. The Advertiser knows of no place where it is so badly needed.

A steamer (the Strathgyle) now on the way from Japan with part of a cargo of Oriental foodstuffs for Honolulu, will not be permitted to land it, but will be passed on to San Diego, her next port of destination. As the steamer belongs to the line which is supposed to have brought the plague here in the first place, San Diegans will do well to watch out for her and keep their distance. We trust that the Federal quarantine officials at the Southern California seaport will have prompt warning from here of the character of the Strathgyle's Honolulu invoices.

General Mercier has no reason to feel flattered over the personal result of his Anti-Dreyfus campaign. Not long ago he was a candidate for the Presidency of the Ecole Polytechnique, an office which his immediate comrades-at-arms, the military alumni, bestow by their votes. Mercier ran on his popularity, which was great before the Dreyfus affair came to pass, but when the ballots were counted he found that he had but 200 votes as against 1000 for his adversary. The lesson was a bitter one for Mercier and will probably serve to keep Generals Boisdoffre and Roguet from any similar public tests of their standing in the army.

All news manuscript mailed or left for publication in the Advertiser and Gazette should be addressed to the editor of the Advertiser and not to any individual connected with or employed by the Hawaiian Gazette Company. Individuals are sometimes absent from this office when important news correspondence addressed to them arrives and if there is any long delay in getting at the contents of the envelopes the news sometimes ceases to be available. By means of the impersonal address given above, correspondence will promptly find its way to the editorial desk irrespective of the name of the man who happens to be in charge.

The revolver is playing a more and more conspicuous part in Kentucky politics. The last six weeks have witnessed the Colson killing and the Goebel assassination, with the prospect of more homicides to follow. Every Kentucky politician carries a pistol. He would no more be without it than without his local brand of whisky. Whenever a row starts every self-respecting man begins to shoot, and generally manages to kill his opponent, to get himself killed and to slaughter a number of bystanders. In fact, Kentucky is a rare old "dark and bloody ground," the paradise of undertakers, where missionaries, if they could hope to survive, might do a very profitable work.

While the Government physician at Kahului was careful in packing the specimen gland from the body of one of the Maui victims of the plague which he sent to this city through the postoffice, the practice of using the mails for such transfers is one to be discouraged. No kind of mail parcel is secure from breakage, and it would be awkward, when a postoffice bag is dumped, to have a reeking specimen of plague-bitten human tissue slip out on the floor. Letters accompanying such a specimen, however praiseworthy of sentiment, might not be welcome. And then the postoffice clerks might feel annoyed. In cases like the one we describe the employment of a special messenger would be much more desirable than the use of the promiscuous mail bag, whatever the difference might be in cost. Will not the Board of Health convey a hint of this kind to its inter-island correspondents?

"Example is Better Than Precept."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.

Dyspepsia—"A complication of troubles, dyspepsia, chronic catarrh and inflammation of the stomach, rheumatism, etc., made me miserable. Had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me." N. B. Seeley, 1874 W. 14th Ave., Denver, Colorado.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure constipation and only cathartic suitable with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

England is suffering from the one-sided development of her offensive and defensive strength. Supposing that her foes would all be within reach of the navy, she has built a great war marine and neglected the military arm. Now, with but 120,000 men in South Africa, she is doubtful about weakening home defenses by sending more. This is a sorry position for "the greatest empire on earth," which ought to have a half-million armed men always within call.

Minister Young has broad and liberal ideas regarding needed public improvements, and all of them ought to be carried out. Neglect of many of the enterprises he suggests has brought us heavy fines. One of the first things to do when the city gets to be a municipality should be to adopt a comprehensive scheme of public utilities. Whatever can be done now to anticipate such action will be well done, for the necessity of a complete sewer system and filtration plant is urgent.

If the scheme now being tried at San Diego to coax rain by means of the vapor arising from a mixture of sulphuric acid and zinc results as well as it is said to have done elsewhere, Hawaii will doubtless try it. The San Diegans hope, for an outlay of \$200, to get rain enough to save their crops. If they are able to do that in an atmosphere as dry as theirs, what might not be done in this humid climate? Perhaps there is summer consolation for Andy Brown and his Nuuanu reservoirs yet.

The final decision not to open the schools is wise. Until the plague is over no such gatherings of the young people of all sorts and conditions of life ought to be permitted. Strict regard for safety should stand in the way, also, of the opening of the theaters. With the churches it is different, for the people who go to church are generally clean and are not likely to have taken the greater risks of infection. That some risk obtains is true but it is a minimum one that may, not indefinitely, be experimented with.

The ambition of the Boers is to have a Dutch-speaking republic of South Africa, extending from the Zambezi river to the Cape. If Great Britain is not interfered with by foreign powers this aim will be frustrated, for it is inconceivable that the little twin republics, valiant as their people are, can always stand off the English power. On the other hand, if Great Britain is soon embroiled with France or Russia or Germany, the realization of Oom Paul's dream may be near at hand. Such a misfortune to Great Britain would be the signal for a Dutch uprising in Cape Colony that would carry all before it.

A hospital for incurable consumptives would be a charity worthy of Honolulu. These unfortunates ought never to be kept in the homes of the well and it is not possible for them to get into the Queen's Hospital where incurable patients are tabooed. Indigent people dying of tuberculosis have been compelled, during the past few months, to spend their nights lying in the fields or parks. If a hospital were opened it would do a most humane work although care should be exercised not to give it those attributes of a sanitarium which might attract the most undesirable of all classes of immigrants.

The need of a complete sewer system is as clear as any other need which sanitation embraces. Recurring plagues traceable to filth together with a growing death rate from zymotic causes, show that reliance cannot longer be placed in cesspools and surface drainage. The earth under foot, especially where the soil rests on a rock or clay foundation, is poisoned. Every day as things stand, increases the amount of such poison and unless the cesspools are abolished Honolulu will have a pestilence of some kind every few years. We need sewers at once. They are emergency requirements, meeting the fact of "great public necessity" that justifies action by the Council of State.

NEW COASTERS

Hawaiian Transportation Co. Formed.

Incorporates Today Capital \$100,000—Some Stock for Subscription.

With the increasing demand for shipping facilities and quick dispatch of freight from this port to the other Islands comes the announcement of the formation of a new transportation company. Articles of incorporation of the new company are now in course of preparation by W. R. Castle, and will be filed within the next few days.

The prime movers in the new corporation are the McChesneys and others, who have seen with what success the little gasoline schooner Surprise has been operated. On account of the delay in getting freight off from here the firm of M. W. McChesney & Sons purchased a schooner to do their carrying. This schooner was lost, and so the Surprise was ordered, and in due time began her trips between this port and the Kona coast of Hawaii. Her runs thus far have been made in very fast time; and, as she is built to use gasoline as an auxiliary power, the lack of a sailing wind does not compel her to wait.

The present company forming is to be a limited stock company with a capital of \$100,000; shares to be of a par value of \$100 each. All of the stock is taken with the exception of about \$15,000 worth, which will be assessable stock, and open to public subscription. Sixty per cent will be called for on subscribing, and the balance as it is needed.

It is deemed advisable to make the first assessment a substantial one, as the purchase of other schooners will be made soon and the cost of them must be met. There is at present a schooner similar to the Surprise building on the Coast. The new boat will be of 300 tons, which is 100 tons larger than the boat now here. Several other schooners will be brought here as soon as possible and will be put to work as soon as they arrive.

The cost of operating these gasoline schooners is very little compared with the cost of working a steamer, and they are capable of making quick trips between the Islands, as they are built for speed. They will be able to steam seven knots an hour.

The trouble heretofore with sailing schooners of this class has been that after clearing Maui they were sometimes forced to lay in a calm for a couple of days and then, catching a wind to within twenty or thirty miles of shore, have been known to be becalmed in sight of Kailua for a day or two more.

The new company will be known as the "Hawaiian Transportation Company." McChesney & Sons will be the agents.

THE CABINET MEETING.

A Request for \$10,000 From the Council of State.

The Cabinet met yesterday morning at the usual hour. There were present President Dole and Ministers Mott-Smith, Young and Damon.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting the question of relief for the homeless from the detention camps was brought up and discussed.

It was voted that the Executive Council approve of the words "as amended" being inserted in the charter of the Pioneer Mill Co. on page 304.

It was further voted that the Executive Council request of the Council of State an appropriation of \$10,000 more for the completion of detention camp No. 2 (Vineyard street) as laid out on the plans, including the laying of special sewer to the river.

ADMIRAL CROWNINSHIELD.

Will Go to California to Confer About Tutuila.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Instead of going to Florida for his health, as reported from Washington, Rear-Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, passed through here today, en route to California, on two important missions. He goes to inspect the new naval station at Yerba Buena Island and to confer with Admiral Kautz at San Diego, who is in command of the Pacific station, relative to the island of Tutuila, the new United States possession in the Samoan group of islands. This important mission has been entrusted to Admiral Kautz. Admiral Crowninshield says Tutuila will prove a great boon to America, as it has one of the finest harbors in the Pacific.

James Dodd's Will.

The will of the late James Dodd has been filed for probate. R. W. Cathart and Rebecca A. Dodd of San Francisco are named as executors. The testator makes bequests as follows: To Wm. Dodd, brother, \$100; Adam Dodd, brother, \$100; Samuel Dodd, brother, \$100; widow of deceased brother, Francis, \$100; Mary A. Corrough, sister, \$2500; Beattie Dodd, niece, \$3000; Ines Dodd, niece, \$3000; Anna Dodd, niece, \$1000; another niece, name not given, \$3000; Minnie Green, \$500; and to the wife, a widow's dower. All the rest of property to nieces and nephews, share and share alike.

Why speculate as to whether Asiatic imports contain plague germs? Why not take the worst of the merchandise in storage and have some cultures made from it? Only in that way can any safe conclusions be reached about the effect of such commodities upon the public health.

NO CASES YESTERDAY

Sewer Extension Urged
By Citizens.

SCHOOLS REMAIN CLOSED

Board of Health at Iwilei—New Occupants at Drill-Shed—No Military Needed.

(From Saturday's Daily).

Another clean record in the plague situation yesterday gave the Board of Health hope that its war of extermination on rats would bring about good results and prevent the disease from spreading further. All the patients in the hospital are convalescing rapidly. Mr. Hartmann rests comfortably at all times, sleeps well, and the bubo is reported to have diminished in size since his inoculation by the serum. It is noteworthy to state in his case, that he has not been delirious at any time since he became ill. This improvement in Hartmann's case causes the medical fraternity to view the anti-plague serum with more confidence.

Board of Health Meeting.

Yesterday forenoon the Board held a short session at the Health Office and made an inspection tour of the Iwilei district. The Government wash houses, steam laundry, slaughter houses and fertilizing works there were thoroughly investigated and their systems of drainage looked into.

The garbage heaps which have proven such a nauseating nuisance in that neighborhood were a source of disgust to the members of the Board. The low ground, swamps and pools of water were each inspected, but no action respecting them was taken. The matter will come up in regular session at the Health Office.

Regulation Against "Picking."

The Citizens' Sanitary Committee, represented by L. A. Thurston, called the Board's attention to the carrying off of articles from the burnt district. The only authorized saving of articles, such as iron and steel, was given to the superintendent of the old quarantine district, as an asset against fire claims and losses. He offered a suggestion in the shape of a regulation which imposes a penalty of \$100 for any infringement of the regulation. The Board adopted the suggestion and notices will be posted in the district to that effect.

The Afternoon Session.

The Board was represented at the afternoon session by President Wood, Attorney General Cooper, George W. Smith, F. M. Hatch and F. J. Lowrey. The President said he had further carried out the spirit of the motion regarding the removal of the residents of Block 19, and reported that the drilled quarters for them were being fitted up comfortably for their reception at 7 p. m. yesterday. He explained that a thorough renovation had taken place in the old stone barracks and the wooden barracks, formerly used by the United States troops. Rooms had been divided off in the large dormitories by the use of curtains run on wires, and each occupant would have his own room, wash-stand and all necessary requirements. New kitchens and a dining-room had been installed. Shower baths were plentiful for the use of all.

President Wood made the following statement to all the papers for the guidance of the people who were to become inmates of the drilled camp, so that they would understand exactly what was to be required of them: "They are expected to be in the camp from 7 o'clock in the evening to 5 o'clock in the morning. This means that they sleep at the camp and be examined twice each day by a physician. During the day they can come and go as they please. These people are to make their headquarters at the camp until the quarantine period is over. This is in order to detect sickness, and also to allow a thorough cleansing of the block which is considered an infected district. A restaurant has been established at the camp, where the people can board if they wish. The charge will be the exact cost to the Government. If they wish to board at restaurants about town they may do so."

"If the residents of the block do not consent to this plan they will have to go to one of the regular detention camps. Passes will be issued to them so they can go about their regular business. Residents can go into Block 19 through gateways and get whatever is necessary. I want as little taken away as possible. If these people fail to be on the premises at the time designated they will be hunted up and sent to one of the detention camps."

A communication from Superintendent McVeigh of the Kalihai camp was read to the Board, relative to abolishing the military guard there. President Wood stated he had interviewed Dr. Howard and Superintendent McVeigh, and both stated that they thought the camp could get along without the presence of the military from now on. Mr. Hatch said he thought Superintendent McVeigh's decision ought to control the Board in the matter. No definite action was taken by the Board pending further inquiry.

Schools Remain Closed.

The following communication from the Citizens' Sanitary Committee, relating to the school-opening question, was read:

"We notice that at a recent meeting of your Board the order closing

churches and schools was rescinded. We beg to call your attention to the fact that this will materially affect the efficiency of our inspection, as many of our sub-inspectors will be obliged to abandon their work of inspection. Judge Stanley has this day decided to postpone the opening of his court for the work of the February term until Monday, the 19th instant, at the earliest, in order to avoid interference with our work of inspection, and we beg that you will reconsider your decision in regard to the opening of schools.

"We remain, respectfully,
"CITIZENS' SANITARY COMMITTEE."

It was further reported to the Board by President Wood that it had been represented to him that the opening of the schools would interfere with the inspection of the city, as carried on by the committee. Personally, the President expressed a favorable opinion upon the request of the committee, as its work has been one of the strongest features of the health work of the Board in keeping sickness of an infectious nature from being concealed. Their system was working smoothly at present, but if interfered with by the opening of the schools, the inspection would not be carried on as well. "I believe," he continued, "it would be wise to act favorably on the report of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee, and to pass a motion that in view of the fact that the opening of the schools is strongly opposed by the committee, the Board would be right in rescinding its former action."

Mr. Hatch: "I move that the Board authorize the former vote upon the opening of the schools be rescinded." Continuing, he said: "The work of inspection is more valuable to the community than the work of teaching in the schools, and every clerk in town does more good work inspecting than performing clerical duties."

President Wood: "There is nothing more important in breaking up the epidemic than an early notification of sickness. I believe the Citizens' Sanitary Committee inspections are notifying us in this manner. The last case of plague that occurred was one discovered by an inspector, in the very early stages of the disease. We well know now that no great number of cases of plague exist in Honolulu. The reason is because we know these inspections are going on. If it is considered by that committee, who are doing the work, that it is necessary to close the schools, whose opening will interfere with them, I think it would certainly be wise for the Board to act on that suggestion."

Mr. Cooper thought that the number of teachers inspecting under the direction of the committee was overdrawn, that there were not more than eight performing this work, to his knowledge.

Mr. Smith seconded Mr. Hatch's motion, but wished it distinctly understood that if the motion were passed, it was done at the request of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. The motion passed with one dissenting vote. The President asked that his action regarding the removal of the inmates of block 19, and all his acts performed under the general motion regarding the quarantine of the block, be approved. The Board unanimously signified its sanction.

A communication from the Bureau of Education was received, containing the names of all the schools of the city, and their locations, requesting the Board to designate which of them were considered in the infected district. On account of the resolution closing all the schools, no action was taken upon the request.

Most of the afternoon was consumed in the reading of the minutes of previous meetings of the Board. Many important amendments were made and approved. Since the outbreak of the plague, the reading of the minutes has, necessarily, been deferred on account of the extreme pressure of business requiring the Board's constant attention.

Sewerage Necessities.

Considerable discussion was had yesterday about the extension of the sewerage system which was recommended by the Board to the Executive Council. Members of the Board had heard that the Executive was not doing anything about the matter, and that it was not inclined to submit the matter to the Council of State on the ground that there was not sufficient authority from President McKinley so to do. The sense of the members of the Board was unanimous that the Executive should press this subject. It is the opinion of the medical men of the city and of the Board of Health that excreta is one of the most powerful means of transmitting plague, and that there was no more dangerous thing than allowing it to accumulate. It is a well-known fact that in almost every country where plague has occurred there has been a repetition of the outbreak within a year or so. This is especially true in the experience of Hongkong and in India, where the trouble has existed for almost five years.

If this trouble is to be disposed of and a recurrence of it prevented, action must be not only radical, but full and complete. People cannot be kept up to the present high pitch, and already the enforced closing of business houses and the daily inspection are beginning to pall upon the business community. This cannot be kept up indefinitely; there is a limit to the public endurance; and if the plague were to disappear for awhile and the active co-operation of the community should cease, it would be a very difficult matter to get their aid again unless they were assured that full and complete methods were to be adopted. The feeling of the members was very strong upon this point, and it was suggested that an appeal should be made to the people to support the Board now, and that the Executive Council should be urged to take the action desired and refer the matter to the Council of State.

The Citizens' Sanitary Committee yesterday afternoon brought the question to a focus by framing a resolution to be presented to the Executive today, calling attention to the great benefits to be derived from the proposed sewer extension, especially from a health standpoint. The urgency of this will be brought to the attention of President Dole, and by him submitted to the consideration of the Cabinet. Furthermore a petition will be circulated throughout the sanitary districts

of the city by the inspectors and sub-inspectors for endorsement of the committee's resolution for sewer extension.

New Inmates at Drill Shed.

Before 7 o'clock last evening the residents of block 19 gathered at the entrance to the drill shed enclosure in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Health. The semi-voluntary quarantine imposed upon these people was the subject of plenty of good-natured chaffing on their part, and little complaint was heard from any of them.

When the gate was opened, the Fowler's Yard contingent was the first to be passed inside. Each man was given a card bearing a number. His name, nationality, occupation and place of residence in block 19 were taken down in a record book, and he was then assigned a sleeping compartment in the building. Fifty-two white men, mostly from Fowler's Yard, were received, and after them came a long string of Japanese and Chinese who were assigned quarters in the buildings next to the outer fence.

By the arrangements completed yesterday the interior of the frame barracks last night presented a scene similar to a tourist sleeping-car at night. The "rooms" are formed of partitioned spaces with curtains running on wires. The building is well lighted and provided with the comforts of a modern lodging-house. In the stone barracks families will reside in order that they can maintain privacy. Kitchens, with new ranges and cooking utensils, dining-rooms, and a corps of attendants have been provided, and nothing will be spared to make the quarantine as agreeable as possible.

An Automatic Rat-Trap.

Mr. Allan Herbert, who is opposed to the policy of poisoning rats, has invented an automatic trap to meet the present emergency which he will place on exhibition at the rooms of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee during the forenoon. The trap is constructed out of a barrel, or half-barrel, with the top set on central pivots so that the weight of a rat will cause it to tip. The top is covered with tin and the bait is fastened to it. For the first night or two the top is fixed with a pin until the rodents find the food when the pin is removed; in an attempt to reach the food the rats are tipped into the barrel, which is half filled with water, and the top returns to its place and is ready for the next visitor. Mr. Herbert states that these traps can be placed in outhouses or in the yard, under coconuts or other trees; he has caught as many as from six to two dozen rats in a night with a similar trap.

FROM HONOLULU.

Another Report on Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

If your poor back still aches,
If you toss all night racked in pain,
If you cannot bend over or straighten up,

Depend upon it, it's your kidneys.

And kidney disorder rarely leaves of its own accord.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a good kidney medicine.

They cure kidney complaints.

This is how they fulfilled it with a Honolulu citizen:

Mr. A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this city, night watchman in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says: "Whilst a young man I was a sailor and at one time worked for the Inter Island service. I was, however, obliged to give up sea life on account of severe suffering from my back and kidneys. For this I had tried various remedies, but the one which restored me to health was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—procured at Hollister's Drug Store. They relieved me completely after years of suffering. If any one desires further particulars he may apply to me. I am to be found at Van Dorn's Ship Chandlery, Fort street."

You should get the same medicine which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the full name DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS is on the wrapper and refuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Force Increased Again—H. C. Morton Goes Out by Request.

The custom house force which was so materially reduced day before yesterday was increased again yesterday to the former number. All but two of the guards discharged have returned to work and the original force is now at the disposal of the Port Surveyor. Two new men were taken on in place of F. A. Winston and J. H. Fuller, who have secured other positions; the former in his father's laundry and the latter as discharging freight clerk of the Archer. Thos. Sinclair and H. M. Tucker, both familiar with guard duty, are the new men.

The report was around town last evening that H. C. Morton, customs gauger, had resigned his position. When seen at his residence Mr. Morton said:

"I had a disagreement with Collector Stackehead today and he told me to get out; so I got out. I saw Minister Damon later in the day and made an appointment with him for tomorrow. That is all I have to say."

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEUMATISM.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Herminie, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

TORTURING DISFIGURING HUMOURS

ITCHING, BURNING, AND SCALY ERUPTIONS
OF THE SKIN AND SCALP, WITH
LOSS OF HAIR.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura remedies are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Those who have suffered long and hopelessly and who have lost faith in doctors and medicines may make trial of these great curatives with the most gratifying success. The treatment is simple, direct, agreeable, and economical, and is adapted to the youngest infant as well as adults of every age. *Boil the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take the Cuticura Resolvent to cool and cleanse the blood.* This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail. The SET, consisting of Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent, or each separately, may be had of all chemists and stores where medicines are sold throughout the world.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 2527 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIF. FERTILIZER WORKS

The 1900

as are sold to arrive, there is such a demand for this wheel. They are four

SPECIAL TROPICAL TIRES

which makes them a perfect mount for these Islands. The Columbia Chainless wheels weigh less than 25 pounds and we guarantee it for any rider weighing 150 to 300 pounds.

...OUR...

Hartford and Rambler

Chain wheels are beautiful, call and see the samples. We have as complete a repair shop as ever, though it is not so conveniently located at present. During this year we expect to get back to the old corner, where a fine modern apartment is to be fitted up in our store. At present we sell, rent and repair wheels in the brick building on the upper side of King Street opposite where our old stand was and are able to do the best repair work done in town, rent the well known Columbia Chainless, and sell any model of Columbia, Rambler, or Hartford for cash or on easy installments. We want your custom.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

ARTISTIC

Bookbinding

Hawaiian Gazette Office.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1826.

Accumulated Funds£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital£1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

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AGENTS

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WILHELMIA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,880,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1898,

£13,959,969.

Authorized Capital—£3,000,000

Subscribed " " 2,750,000

Paid up Capital..... 687,500

Fire Funds..... 2,762,469

Life and Annuity Funds..... 10,807,000

£13,959,969

Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,599,550

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,415,232

£2,014,782

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

RUBBER STAMPS
AND
STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, February 9.
 Steamer Maui, from Lahai.
 Steamer Mokohi, from Lahai.
 Steamer Niihau, from Kilauea.
 February 8, 1899, 1899, from Kilauea.
 B. S. Coptic, Rinder, from Yokohama, January 29: 420 immigrants.
 Ship Chas. E. Moody, Anderson, 34 days from Tacoma, 2967 tons coal for O. R. & L. Co.

Saturday, February 10.
 Steamer James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai.
 Steamer Kauai, Bruhn, from Maui.
 Am. schr. P. S. Redfield, Jorgensen, from Tacoma, Jan. 15: 587,000 feet lumber for Allen & Robinson.

Am. schr. G. W. Watson, Patterson, from Port Townsend, Jan. 12: 539,000 feet lumber and 177,250 shingles, for Lowers & Cooke.

Sunday, February 11.
 Am. schr. Emma Claudine, Nielsen, from Eureka, Jan. 15: 213,341 feet lumber to Allen & Robinson.
 Steamer Lehua, Green, from Maui.
 Steamer J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.

Monday, February 12.
 Am. bkt. Arago, Perry, from Pasagua, Dec. 19: 8,390 bags nitrate soda and 703 bags bonemeal.
 Br. sp. Glennesslin, Pritchard, Newcastle: 2,650 tons coal.
 Steamer Kauai, Bruhn, Maui.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, February 9.
 S. S. Coptic, Rinder, for San Francisco.
 Steamer Claudine, for Maui ports.
 Steamer Doyo Maru, Asara, anchored outside to fumigate.

Saturday, February 10.
 Br. bk. Adderley, Lindfors, for the Sound.
 Steamer Kauai, Bruhn, for Kahului.
 Schr. Golden Gate, Pahia, Kaula-kaui.

Monday, February 12.
 Am. bk. Topallant, Lundvaldt, in ballast for the Sound.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
 From Anahola, per stmr. Jas. Makee, Feb. 10.—Thos. Spencer.
 From Maui per stmr. Kauai, Feb. 10.—Mr. Neill and Mr. McCrosen.
 From Maui per stmr. Lehua, Feb. 11.—Geo. Hons.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The bark Nuuanu will load ballast and go to Kihai or Kahului for a load of sugar for New York.

News comes from a reliable source that the intentions of the Great Northern to run a line of steamers to Manila via this port have been changed and the steamers of that company will not touch here.

The schooner Golden Shore partially burned while being fumigated is loading ballast at Irmgard wharf. Two of her timbers and the sister keel were badly damaged by the fire. On account of her condition it is not advisable to send sugar in her; on this account she is out some \$3000 for freight besides the repairs which will probably amount to \$1500 or \$1800 on the Sound.

The explosion of a carboy of sulphuric acid on the Cummins very nearly led to serious consequences the other day. The carboy was in a sling and struck on the hatch bursting and burning the clothes of the deckhand handling it. Water was applied and the work of the acid stopped. The container was thrown overboard.

Alexander & Baldwin have given notice that they will not allow the steamer Strathgyle to come into port. They have asked the pilots to anchor her outside without getting aboard if possible. The steamer left Yokohama for San Diego, via Honolulu, on January 30 and is due in a day or two. She has a cargo valued at \$4,414.75 for this port, which will not be landed. Her passengers for Honolulu are 235 contract immigrants and 74 free immigrants.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS,
 Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

After Rats.

A sailor from the Pactulus, in the laudable effort to slaughter rats, created a stampede at the boat-landing last evening by using a pistol to kill the rodents. After emptying his revolver in an ineffectual attempt on the life of a stray plague distributor, he was persuaded to go to the police station; there he was locked up and a charge of carrying a deadly weapon entered against his name on the register.

MARRIED.

DIMOND-BARTUSKA.—At Niu, February 9, 1900, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, William Waterhouse Dimond and Emma Anna Bartuska.

DIED.

OLIVER.—At the home of his daughter, Miss E. M. Oliver, February 6, 1900, of heart disease, S. K. Oliver, of Magog, Canada, in the 66th year of his age. Canadian papers please copy.

The men in charge of the kerosene warehouse camp have received numerous presents of cigars and other things from Chinese, who were forced to spend quarantine in the camp.

NEWS FROM FAR PARIS

Day Dreaming of the Frenchmen.

MEDITERRANEAN TUNNEL

Also a Canal That Will Carry War Ships Far Inland—Would Cost Vast Sums.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—(By Mail.)—Those who believe that the twentieth century is to be marked by a long line of gigantic works, for which the discoveries of the nineteenth are the preparation, see in "The Canal of the Two Seas" and the Mediterranean tunnel the first examples of the coming wonders. France heads the projects—France, that has shown the way so often, only to be outstripped by other peoples; France of the Suez canal and Panama. This time, however, the work is for herself and not for others. The tunnel that, by the courtesy of Spain and Morocco, is to unite her to her African possessions may have a military and industrial outcome undreamed of now, while the canal that is to open up the Mediterranean to her as to no other power may make France independent of Gibraltar. The possible effects of the latter are so revolutionary that it is easy for Frenchmen to believe what an English statesman is pretended to have said: "If France is willing to spend 800,000,000 to make the Canal des Deux-Mers, we will be willing to spend 1,500,000,000 to prevent her!"

"From Paris to the Sudan without changing cars!" This is the cry of the tunnel's partisans. It is the answer of France to Cecil Rhodes' conception, "From the Cape to Cairo."

Finance and Engineering.
 When Spain and Morocco grant the privilege, the work becomes a simple matter of French finance and French engineering. On clear days you can see Gibraltar from Tangiers; and while the spot has not yet been made public, it is said that the European end of the tunnel is to be not many miles from England's stronghold. The consent of Spain and of Morocco? For a long time all the European nations have had their eyes fixed longingly on the land of "The Sick Man of the West." His policy has been to play one off against the other, yet it has always been acknowledged that Spain has a vague kind of claim upon him. Spain persuaded, and France backed up by the Czar, the concession of the tunnel becomes almost probable. It is said by the French that the chief work of Count Muraviev, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, when he passed through Paris, was to make plans for the time when France should make her claims in this direction. As for Spain, it is said that she sees industrial salvation in this scheme that would place her on the direct line of the immense development of Africa, and the persistent rumor that she has given to France and Russia permission to fortify Ceuta is looked on as especially significant.

What the Project Means.
 "From Paris to Soudan without changing cars!" It is difficult at first hearing for even the enthusiastic French to realize all that it means. Thirteen-mile tunnel underneath the narrow strait of Gibraltar is to unite, in the most intimate way, all France's African possessions with the mother country. France is to be extended practically to the utmost confines of her long-cherished expensive colony of Algeria. Half of the objections to its colonization by French farmers, artisans and industrialists—all the worst kind of stay-at-homes—must disappear. The French horror of a sea voyage—something inexplicable to Americans and English—is no longer to stand in the way of tourists, settlers and speculators.

"But this is only a beginning," says the Frenchman glibly. "The projected railway line along the northern coast of Africa will extend to meet the line of Tripoli and so continue to Cairo and the Isthmus of Suez. There another tunnel will be cut under the Suez canal itself, and the railroad will continue on triumphantly along the shores of the Persian gulf, on, across the continent of Asia to Bombay!"

Mr. Berlier, engineer of the Gibraltar tunnel, declares that the work will not cost more than 123,000,000 francs. When the channel tunnel was proposed—and they actually bored a mile and more of it before an invasion scare in England put a stop to everything—the engineering difficulties were the easiest disposed of. Mr. Berlier's experience with the Seine tunnel and the Metropolitan Underground has put in his hands new methods and a corps of experienced lieutenants, and the fact that the work is so near home will give the French investor confidence that he might lack since Panama.

Canal of the Two Seas.
 It is proposed, by taking advantage of the present waterways of the interior of France, to make a ship canal from a well-guarded port on the Atlantic coast to as well-guarded a port on the Mediterranean. From Bordeaux, up the Garonne river, the canal boats carry freight so economically through-

out all France and their way to Agen, to Toulouse, and then through the Canal du Midi, by a great lock system, the boats descend the watershed of the Atlantic and Mediterranean by way of the formidable Neck of Naurouze. Below Carcassonne the Canal du Midi strikes the River Aude, and then starts off northeast along a winding route to Béziers, completing a great complicated system. By way of the Aude the canal boats descend to the Mediterranean below Narbonne. The engineer of genius to whom France owes the Canal du Midi—in old-time called the Canal de Languedoc—was that Pierre Paul Riquet, first created Baron and then Count of Caraman, by Louis XIV., as long ago as 1666. His grandson married the sister of the last Prince de Chimay before the direct male line became extinct, on which event the title was transferred to his descendants, now properly the house of Caraman-Chimay, into which Clara Ward, a pretty girl from Detroit, married, only to abandon it in company of a Hungarian gypsy violinist of the name of Rigo. This canal of Languedoc was the first great artificial waterway of Europe, and the seventeenth century genius of Pierre Paul Riquet shines as brightly as ever. The hardest task of modern engineers will be to follow him over the Neck of Naurouze, "the black mountain," where the cuttings must be sixty-five feet deep. Millions and millions it will cost to widen and deepen the old canal through this most difficult part of its route.

An Enormous Undertaking.
 Where the canal boats now drag their slow way the Canal des Deux-Mers will give passage to the heaviest men-of-war whirled across France through hills and valleys, not by mules, but by steam locomotives. Thirty-two feet deep and wide enough to permit two warships to pass each other in it will be the Canal des Deux-Mers.

Contrary to what would seem the natural Atlantic terminus, Bordeaux is proposed to be neglected in favor of what will be practically a new port, Arcachon, with its great natural basin, lends itself ideally to the kind of fortification that would be demanded by a canal that would, by the fact of its existence, come to be the central strategic feature of the country. Arcachon, when the canal is finished, will be the Brest of today a hundred times magnified. Bordeaux, that could never be made to give the necessary ease and security to a war fleet, will remain the great commercial port it is. A branch canal is to connect it with the great canal; and, without any of the inconveniences of a naval center, it will thus find its commercial advantages immensely increased. Today France sees 80 per cent of her products carried under foreign flags. When French boats carry 2,500,000 tons more than 120,000,000 tons are lugged around the world in English bottoms.

An Economic Measure.
 Another advantage of the canal as planned by the effervescent Gaul will be to furnish work for years to the French workmen, to the calming of the laboring mind and the security of the republic. The calculations, being for a permanent force of 30,000 laborers, the partisans of the canal see in the fact the putting off of the dread labor question to a better era, when France shall be entering into the fruits of this very enterprise. Not a centime of the money will leave France.

Some of the estimates as to cost are prodigious. Between one and two milliards and a half—2,500,000,000 francs—the accounts totter. "If the Baltic canal, which is only sixty miles long, required to complete 41 German Government engineers, 10,000 laborers and 220,000 horse-power during five years," says Mr. Verstraet, an objector, "then the Canal des Deux-Mers, which must be five times as long, will require five times as many engineers, say 205, five times 10,000 laborers, five times 220,000 horse-power, five times five years."

Then up speaks the partisan. "Suppose you were going to build a street of 100 houses. The first house would need one architect and two years of work. But would the 100 houses require 100 architects and 100 times two years of work; that is to say, 200 years to build the street?"

The Proposed Route.
 The route of the canal is straight from Arcachon to Agen, on the Garonne, eighty-six miles of easy cutting, without a single lock. It will probably enter the Garonne many miles above Agen (for which trade she has been building her owners expect to realize not a small sum for passengers alone in the run of a year. The steam hoisting engine and boiler for the bark will not be put in until she reaches San Francisco.)

Captain Dabot, well known here, is in command and will bring her around the Horn.

Mokoli Arrives.
 The little steamer Mokoli, after being on a reef two nights and a day, made her appearance in the harbor yesterday and tied up near the marine railway, awaiting her turn on the ways. Her keel is a little damaged, it is thought, and she is leaking slightly. The steamer Kauai went to her aid, and when the Maui arrived on the scene the little steamer was out of her plunk.

She started out from Lahai under her own steam, but was picked up on the way and towed by the Maui to Koko Head, where the larger steamer dropped her, and she came into the harbor looking none the worse for her stay ashore.

Two Schooners.
 There are building in Seattle two steam schooners for the British-American S. S. Co. to be used in the Hawaiian trade when the American shipping laws extend to this country. The boats will be ready in September. They will be of 2000 tons dead weight carrying capacity and fitted with cabin accommodations for a few passengers. The contract calls for a speed of ten knots on a consumption of twelve tons of coal per day.

The Circuit Court was opened by Judge Stanley yesterday and immediately adjourned until Monday, February 19.

Wonderful Contrivances.
 The ship elevator is a great metallic reservoir that moves up and down hill

on a great number of railway tracks, operated much after the manner of a funicular. There will be one at the top of the slope, another at the bottom. Each will receive a ship. The weight of the lighter will be balanced by the addition of more water. Then, the equilibrium being attained, a comparatively moderate force will be sufficient to disturb it. Up will go one reservoir and down the other. Nothing could be simpler.

Where ordinary locks are to be used the same principle of metallic basins balancing each other, side by side, is to be exploited, for the sake of expedition. They are to be such locks as the world has never seen. Once through them and into the Aude river, it will be plain towing straight to Narbonne, which is almost on the Mediterranean. Here is another naturally protected port, like Arcachon, a great basin, impenetrable by a hostile fleet.

This ends the tale of the canal of the two seas, and the vivid imagination of the Gaul again takes hold. "Imagine it completed," cries the Frenchman. "Then imagine the Mediterranean tunnel in full working order. In that day France will have become the mistress of the Mediterranean. She will give passage to her Russian ally's fleets at pleasure. Spain, entering the French republic on an advantageous basis, her commercial and industrial renaissance is accomplished. Politically France and Spain, now one republic, balance Germany. Algiers, too, will have become French soil, while from the far-off Sudan come interminable trains loaded down with precious raw material. All Africa will come to know France as the great near country. From her corner isolated Italy cannot but be sorely tempted to join the republic, following Spain. The old dream of the confederate Latin States will be accomplished by industrial and commercial motives. The confederation absorbs northern Africa, including Egypt. It controls the route to India and China."

Only one thought troubles the imaginative savants who thus look into the future. They hope Germany and England will not have invented flying machines by the time the Mediterranean tunnel and the canal of the two seas are constructed.

STERLING HEILIG.

TO KEEP OUT PLAGUE.

Seattle Health Department to Adopt Drastic Methods.

SEATTLE, Jan. 29.—The bubonic plague, which from time immemorial has been the black terror of the Orient, and which is now raging in Honolulu, will not gain a foothold in Seattle if precautions to be taken at once by the local health authorities can prevent it. Health Officer McKee has outlined a policy by which he believes any possibility of the plague coming to Seattle will be averted. As a preliminary step, Dr. McKee has decided to thoroughly renovate and cleanse Chinatown, which he describes as being in a filthy condition, after which he will proceed rapidly to cleansing other sections of the city.

The government at Washington has instructed Collector of Customs Heustis to strictly enforce the quarantine regulations in view of the prevalence of bubonic plague in Honolulu and Oriental ports. Heavy penalties are prescribed for a violation of the regulations.

All vessels from foreign ports must show proper bills of health and in every instance where they fall from a plague-infested port they are at once ordered into quarantine.

A Splendid Vessel.

An eastern exchange has the following to say of the new bark Kaulani built for the island trade by the Seattle Shipbuilding Co., which arrived in New York on January 20th.

"Few prettier vessels than the Kaulani have ever left the Kennebec. The graceful lines of her hull and her tall and heavy spars make in all a most perfect marine picture. Her masts are nearly as tall as the Sewall's ships always are. The bark is of 1430 tons burden and knowing ones predict that she will prove very speedy."

"Her cabin is considered by many the finest one that has ever been built in any sailing ship from this port. Finished in highly polished oak with regular solid brass car trimmings her cabin resembles that of regular ocean liners. All of her staterooms have every convenience. They can accommodate sixteen passengers. As the average fare from San Francisco to Honolulu is \$40 (for which trade she has been built) her owners expect to realize not a small sum for passengers alone in the run of a year. The steam hoisting engine and boiler for the bark will not be put in until she reaches San Francisco."

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TELEPATHY.

How a Man Knew of His Brother's Death by Occult Means.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Frederick Rose Pratt, attorney, and one of the well-known Pratt twin brothers, died at Manila a few days ago, and an instinctive knowledge of his death flashed quicker than the cable message to the mild or Frank Pay Pratt, the surviving brother. Today a cablegram came confirming the premonition.

"The news of Fred's death," said Frank Pratt, "was what we had awaited for three days before it came. Four days ago, as I sat down to dinner, the thought came suddenly upon me that Fred was gone. 'Warning? Premonition? I do not know. Call it what you will. I spoke to mother. 'We are separated,' said I. 'Fred has gone.' This so-called telepathy had existed since we were babies. It made no difference whether we were separated by ten feet or 10,000 miles, we could keep watch over each other, and we kept up this communication to the end."

The brothers were identical in appearance and habits, and were well-known in legal circles. Frank Pratt was traveling in the Orient for pleasure. Nothing is known of the manner of his death.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

A Program for the Classes Starting During the Week.

The board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. met last night and decided to open the educational classes at once. Accordingly the mechanical drawing and arithmetic classes will meet Wednesday night.

The bookkeeping class will begin on Thursday. The class in shorthand will not begin until Wednesday of next week on account of the illness of the instructor. The class in Hawaiian language will meet Friday evening.

The gymnasium will continue closed for this week and, if nothing develops to interfere, the regular classes will be started in full force next week.

The Worker's Bible class meets Friday evening at 6:30.

The Triangle Literary Club will have its first meeting next Monday evening.

Beware.

On the second floor of the Judiciary building repairs are being made to the rail surrounding the light well in the center of the hallway. Stuck up in a conspicuous place is a placard bearing the following notice: "All concerned are strictly warned from leaning over or against this rail, for fear of breaking limbs, bones, etc., as it is liable to give away at a touch."

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

DATE	BAROM.	TH. W.	WIND	WIND	WIND
Jan. 29	30.28	87.61	74	0.00	0.2
Jan. 30	30.33	88.03	73	0.15	10
Jan. 31	30.29	86.84	73	0.37	10
Feb. 1	30.07	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 2	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 3	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 4	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 5	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 6	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 7	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 8	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 9	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 10	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 11	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 12	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 13	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 14	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 15	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 16	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 17	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 18	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 19	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 20	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 21	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 22	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 23	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 24	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 25	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 26	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 27	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 28	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 29	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8
Feb. 30	30.08	82.85	73	0.02	8

* 0-4-1.
 Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of 445. This correction is —.06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.										
DAYS	February.	High Tide. Large.	Height of Tide.	Small Tide.	High Tide Small.	Low Tide Large.	Sun Rises, Small.	Sun Sets, Large.	Moon Phase and Size	
									Time.	Size.
Mon Tues.	12 13	a.m. a.m.	1.6 1.8	p.m. p.m.	3.0 3.0	p.m. p.m.	6.27 6.09	5.46 5.46	6.32 6.32	5.57 5.57
Fri.	14	3.45	4.17	4.17	4.17	a.m. p.m.	6.31 6.31	5.58 5.58	5.58 5.58	5.58